40776/B

PHARMACOPOEIAS, Edinburgh,
R.C.P.

T.ps of pp. i and ii transposed

heading a
page between
Note to Reader
& Preface

Pharmacopœia Edinburgenſis Pauperum:

OR, THE

DISPENSATORY

For the USE of the

ROYAL HOSPITAL

IN

EDINBURGH:

NOW

Tranſlated into *Engliſh*, and improved with the Operations, Virtues and Doſes of the ſeveral Medicines for the moſt ſafe and ſpeedy Cure of all Diſeaſes incident to the Sick-poor.



LONDON:

Printed for W. INNYS and J. RICHARDSON, in *Pater-noſter-Row*. MDCCLIII.

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY

335811

TO THE

READER.

THE Diſpenſatory of the Royal College of Edinburgh *has for many Years deſervedly acquired, from all good Judges, the Repute and Preference before others of the Kind; as well for the Juſtneſs of its Method, with the Clearneſs and Punctuality of its Directions, as for the Elegancy of the Compounds, with the Congruity of their Ingredients and Preparations. Theſe by a Diverſity of Improvements, in a courſe of Time, have at length been brought to their preſent ſtandard of Perfection; for furniſhing out ſuch compound Medicines, as by a previous Preparation are required to be kept ready-made-up in the Shops, to attend the Calls that occur in the daily Practice of Phyſicians. It is then, as a moſt uſeful and proper Supplement to this Work, that we have now given our Readers another Set of compound Medicines; which, altho' in many reſpects leſs pompous and expenſive, are nevertheleſs equally or often better adapted, and with leſs trouble both to the Compounder and Preſcriber, for working the moſt ſpeedy, certain and laſting*

Cures of such Distempers as are offered not only in an Hospital, but also in the private Practice of those who desire to acquit themselves laudably, by the most speedy and effectual Recovery of their Patients. To this purpose our Edinburgh *Hospital Dispensatory, we can on good grounds affirm, will be highly conducive; more especially as it here stands improved with the particular Operations, Virtues and Doses, necessary to adapt the several Medicines to their respective Diseases, which they are either to relieve or cure; for your Success in which, you have this as an instance of our good Wishes.*

THE

PREFACE.

'TIS *universally agreed, that an exact knowledge of the* Materia medica, *with the proper manner of preparing and compounding the* Simples, *is absolutely requisite to the due exercise of the Art of Physic. Good Medicines properly administer'd give assurance of Health; whilst bad ones, or such as are ill compounded, prove either pregnant in mischief, or unserviceable to the Patient. If such be the power of Remedies, it must demand the principal study of the Physician to have them justly directed and prepared. Hence the Art of* Pharmacy *has been every where so cultivated by Physicians of the greatest genius, that scarce a City but has its* Dispensatory: *In which particular, the* Royal College *of* Physicians *of* Edinburgh *was not, even at its first institution, deficient; but directly publish'd a small volume with the same view.*

But such is the fate of Pharmacy, *as well as of all other* things, *that it cannot avoid the alterations of Time: which, the great variety of Medicines, with the progress and advancement of the Art, must render unavoidable. Consequently, it was impossible but, in the first* Edinburgh *Dispensatory, there shou'd be many things wanting, which Custom afterwards introduced, and, tho' more compendious than almost any other, contain many obsolete Prescriptions; so as to prevent its continuing long a Rule to the* Compounders. *Lest, therefore, through the unskilfulness of* Apothecaries, *the life of the Patient shou'd be endanger'd, or the hopes of the Physician frustrated; our* College, *from a regard to the public welfare, and their own reputation, were willing to give this more correct and copious Edition of their* Dispensatory; *which, serving as a Rule and Standard to all the* Apothecaries *of our City, in composing their Medicines, might prove an acceptable labour both to the Patient and Physician.*

In preparing this Edition, we have, in general, follow'd the old one; and not departed from it, without an urgent necessity, or for the sake of some advantage; but this is not without consulting the more celebrated Pharmacopœia's *of different Nations; lest we should appear to depend too much upon our own, and too little upon the Performances of others.*

In

In the Catalogue of Simples, *we have had regard to brevity, and a commodious arrangement; the* officinal Plants *are sufficiently numerous, and described by their most accustomed and familiar names; so likewise are the medicinal substances of* Animals *and* Minerals; *care being all along taken to point out those parts thereof, which are employ'd in medicine. Some things are left out, as not differing from others in virtue; or as having been introduced by the superstition or credulity of antiquity; still leaving others, perhaps, to be expunged by posterity; for 'tis better to labour under a redundancy than a scarcity of materials.*

Several of the distill'd simple Waters *are here rejected; and the number of the* compound *kind enlarged, by the addition of one or two, which are fitter for keeping, and better preserving the virtues of the plants; being particularly careful to commit nothing to distillation, but what shou'd communicate some virtue to the Water.*

A great many Tinctures *are added; simples admirably communicating their efficacy thereto, at the same time that they are generally render'd acceptable to the Patient by the agreeable smallness of their dose.*

In directing the Syrups, *we have shewn which ought to be made by* Coction, *which by* Infusion;

and by what means the virtue of the Spices employ'd, which is commonly loſt, may be preſerved.

We have alſo enrich'd our Diſpenſatory *with a variety of* extemporaneous Compoſitions, *drawn from the preſent* Practice, *to leſſen the trouble of the* Preſcriber: *And it were to be wiſh'd, that more of theſe cou'd have been added, with the unanimous conſent of Phyſicians.*

To the greater part of the Sections *we have annex'd* General Rules *for the making up of Medicines; judging it not unbecoming us to ſhew a regard to the ſmalleſt matters: ſince very trifling errors in* Pharmacy *may produce the worſt of miſchiefs.*

In fine, that our apparatus of Medicines might neither be unweildy nor too ſcanty, many things now in diſuſe, unſerviceable, or incongruous, are dropp'd therein; and ſome new ones, of conſiderable advantage, added. Our utmoſt pains and induſtry have been employ'd in improving the Compoſitions; ſtriking out ſome of little ſervice to the purpoſe, *and adding others of greater efficacy. A few, however, which long cuſtom has render'd familiar, and antiquity ſeems, as it were, to have made ſacred, remain untouch'd; but the greateſt part are ſhorten'd: And the utmoſt has been done, that thoſe which are either left unalter'd, or added, if they do not excel, ſhould at leaſt equal thoſe omitted. We have*

every

every where preferr'd the useful ones to the pompous; and studied to shorten the work of the Compounder; *avoiding the laborious intricacies found in most of the* Dispensatories *of these times.*

'Tis our joint and ardent Desire, that these our labours may redound to the public Good, the recovery of the Sick, and the advancement of Medicine.

From the College of Physicians
at *Edinburgh*, *May* 30, 1721.

Advertiſement.

IN this Fourth Edition of our *Diſpenſatory* we have added ſeveral new Compoſitions, and altered or improved moſt of thoſe which were before extant. For ſince the *Materia Medica* is every Day liable to be augmented, and as the Art of Pharmacy can only by degrees expunge its Errors, therefore every one muſt expect there ſtill remains room to reform and further enlarge Diſpenſatories.

EDINBURGH,
February 13, 1744.

THE

NAMES

OF THE

Fellows, Honorary - Fellows, *and* Licentiates,

OF

The Royal College of PHYSICIANS in *Edinburgh.*

FELLOWS.

JOHN CLERK, *Præses & Elector.*
William Leirmont.
David Cockburn.
Robert Lowis, *Elect.*
John Stevenson, *Elect.*
William Cochrane, *Elect.*
John Lermont, *Elect.*
David Kinneir,

William

William Porterfield.
John Rutherford, *Prof. Med. in Acad. Edinb. Cenſor.*
Charles Alſton, *Reg. Prof. Botan. Elect. & Collegio ab Epiſtolis.*
Andrew St. Clair, *Med. Reg. Prof. Med. in Acad. Edinb. Elect.*
Andrew Plummer, *Prof. Med. & Chem. in Acad. Edinb. Cenſor.*
James Dundas.
Alexander Cunningham.
Adam Murray.
John Taylor.
John Pringle, *Med. Reg. ad Exercitum.*
John Baird.
David Foulis, *Collegio ab Ærario.*
Robert Whytt.
Stuart Threipland.
John Cochrane.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart.*
Alexander Ruſſell.
David Balfour.
John Johnſtoune, *Prof. Med. in Acad. Glaſguen.*
Thomas Simſon, *in Acad. Andreap. Med. Prof. Candoſſ.*

LICENTIATES.

John Drummond.
James Houſton.
William Græme.
William Macfarlan.
Alexander Martin.
David Horſburg.
George Young.
John Boſwall.



The

The WEIGHTS, MEASURES, *and* CHARACTERS, *commonly used in* PRESCRIPTION.

gr.	denotes	a Grain	or	
℈		a Scruple		Twenty Grains.
ʒ		a Dram		Three Scruples.
℥		an Ounce		Eight Drams.
℔		a Pound		Twelve Ounces.

A *Spoonful* ſtands for half an Ounce in Syrups, and for three Drams in diſtill'd Waters.

A *Gallon* contains eight Pints or Pounds.

Ana implies that the ſubſequent quantity is to be taken of each of the preceding Ingredients.

p. æ. *Partes æquales,*	denotes	Equal quantities.
q. v. *Quantum vis,*		Any undetermined quantity.
q. ſ. *Quantum ſufficit,*		A ſufficient quantity.
ſ. a. *Secundum artem,*		According to the Rules of Art, when the manner of Compounding is deliver'd over to the Apothecary.
F. *Fiat,*		Let it be done.
B. A. *Balneum arenæ,*		A Sand-heat.
B. M. *Balneum mariæ,*		A Water-bath.

SECTION

SECTION I.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES. *

VEGETABLES.

A.

Abies, the Fir-tree. Its Wood, Tops and Rosin.

Abrotanum mas. Southernwood, male and female. } The Plant.
fœm. female.

Absinthium vulg. Wormwood, common and } The Plant.
Romanum. *Roman.*

Acacia vera †, *Egyptian* Thorn. Its inspissated Juice.

Acetosa

* This Dispensatory is strictly methodical; accordingly it begins with the Catalogue of Simples, commonly made use of in pharmaceutical Composition, or in the Medicines that are hereafter to be described: whilst other Pharmacopœias, which observe no order, prepostorously bring in this foundation of the whole at the end of the Performance.

† The true or genuine *Acacia* is, according to the generality of Authors, the inspissated Juice of a large Tree, growing in *Egypt* and *Arabia*, bearing a white purgative flower,

Acetoſa vulgaris [*Oxalis*] Common Sorrel. The Herb, Root and Seed.

Acetoſella [*Lujula*] Wood-ſorrel.

Acorus verus [*Calamus aromaticus*] Sweet Flag. Its Root.

Adianthum verum [*Capillus Veneris*] True Maiden-hair. The Herb.

Agallochum [*Lignum aloës*] Aloes-wood. The Wood.

Agaricus [*Fungus Laricis*] Agaric, or the Fungus of the Larch-tree.

Ageratum [*Eupatorium Meſuës*] Maudlin. The Herb.

Agnus Caſtus [*Vitex*] the Chaſte-tree. Its Seed.

Agrimonia [*Eupatorium Græcorum, & Avicennæ*] Agrimony. Its Leaves.

Alchimilla, Lady's Mantle. The Herb.

Alkekengi [*Halicacabum*] Winter-Cherry. The Fruit.

Alliaria,

flower, and appearing all over thorny, except in the trunk. It is alſo confidently reported by others, that this is the Tree which affords the Gum-Arabic. Thus much is certain, that the inſpiſſated Juice, be it afforded by what Tree it will, comes to us from the *Levant*, in round Balls of different ſizes, incloſed in very fine bladders. Its goodneſs is known by its being high boiled, of a brown colour inclining a little to red, compact, ſhining, and of an aſtringent, but a ſomewhat diſagreeable taſte. The *German* Acacia is a counterfeit of this, made of the Juice of Sloes boiled to a ſolid conſiſtence, and put up in bladders like the *Egyptian*. The two kinds differ conſiderably in colour; the genuine being of a brown with a ſlight daſh of red, and the counterfeit of as full a black as the common Juice of Liquoriſe. *Dict. de Commerce de M. Savary.*

Alliaria, Sauce-alone. The Leaves.
Allium, Garlick. The Root.
Alnus nigra [*Frangula*] Black Alder. The Bark.
Aloe Caballina } Caballine } Aloes { The inſpiſſated Juice.
——*Hepatica* } Hepatic & }
— *Succotrina* } Succotrine }
Alſine, Chick-weed. The Herb.
Althea [*Biſmalva Ibiſcus*] Marſhmallows. The Leaves, Root and Seed.
Ammi verum } True } Amni, or Biſhop's-
—— *vulgare* } Common } weed. Its Seed.
Ammoniacum. The Gum.
Amomum verum } True } Amomum, or
—*vulgare* [*Siſon*] } Common } Stone-Parſley. Its Seed.
Amygdalus amara } Sweet } Almond. Its
——————*dulcis* } Bitter } Fruit.
Anacardia, Anacardium. Its Fruit.
Anchuſa, Alkanet *. Its Root.

Anethum,

* There are two different kinds of *Alkanet*; that of *France*, which grows in *Provence* and *Languedoc*; and that which comes from the *Levant*. The *French* Alkanet root is ſmall, of a deep red without, and white within. Its leaves are green, rough, and like thoſe of Bugloſs; whence the plant is ſometimes called wild Bugloſs. From amidſt the leaves riſes a ſtrait ſtem, adorned with leſſer leaves and flowers, in the form of ſtars, of a pale blue. To be good, it ought to be new, pliable tho' dry, of a deep red on the ſurface, and white within, with a ſmall blue head, which, whether wet or dry, being rubbed upon the nails or hands, ſtains them of a beautiful vermilion dye. But the Alkanet of the *Levant* is a root as large as a man's arm, and long proportionably; appearing to be a parcel of leaves twiſted and

Anethum, Dill. The Plant and Seed.
Angelica ſativa, Garden Angelica. Its Root, Leaves and Seed.
Anime. Its Gum-roſin.
Aniſum, Aniſe. Its Seed.
Anthora [*Antithora*] Yellow Helmet-Flower. Its Root.
Aparine, Clivers. The Herb.
Apium [*Eleoſelinum*] Smallage. Its Root and Seed.
Aquilegia, Columbine. Its Leaves and Seed.
Arabicum, Arabic. Its Gum.
Areca, Indian Nut*. Its inſpiſſated Juice, called *Catechu* and *Terra Japonica*, or *Japan* Earth.

Argen-

and rolled up like tobacco, with a kind of white and bluiſh mouldineſs a-top, appearing as the flower. This root is a mixture of different colours; the principal whereof are red and violet: and in the middle there is a kind of pith, cover'd over with a very thin bark; the heart appearing red without, and white within. This latter ſtrikes but an indifferent red, inclining to brown. *Dict. de Commerce.*

* This is a famous fruit in the *Indies*, which of itſelf maintains a very large commerce; its conſumption being almoſt incredible; as it is uſed by all ſorts of people, the poor as well as the rich. The tree that bears it is tall, ſtrait, ſlender and cylindrical. The ſhell is plain and even without-ſide, but rough and hairy within; not much unlike the Cocoa-ſhell. 'Tis as large as a midling walnut, and its kernel about the ſize of a nutmeg; which it alſo reſembles on the outſide: it has likewiſe in it the appearance of white veins when cut in two. In the middle of the fruit, whilſt it is yet immature or tender, a greyiſh, ſoft and almoſt fluid ſubſtance is lodg'd, which hardens as the fruit ripens; when perfectly ripe, the fruit is of a yellowiſh colour, and always very bitter, yet never unpleaſant. The *Indians* uſe it univerſally

Argentina [*Potentilla*, *Anſerina*] Silver-Weed. Its Leaves.

Ariſtolochia longa } Long } Birthwort. Its
——— *rotunda* } Round } Root.

Artemiſia, Mugwort. The Herb.

Arthanita [*Cyclamen*] Sow-bread. Its Root.

Arum, Wake-Robin. Its Root.

Aſarum, Aſarabacca. Its Root and Leaves.

Aſpalathus, Rhodium or Roſe-wood. The Wood.

Aſparagus, Sparagus. Its Root.

Aſſa fœtida, Fœtid Aſa. Its gummy Roſin.

Atriplex ſativa } Garden } Orach. { The Herb.
——— *fœtida* } Stinking } { The Seed.

Avena, Oats. The Grain.

Aurantia malus, the Orange-tree. Its Flowers, Fruit, and the Rind of the Fruit.

Auricula Judæ [*Fungus Sambuci*] Jews Ear, or Fungus of Elder.

Auricula muris [*Piloſella*] Mouſe Ear. The Herb.

B.

Balſamita mas [*Coſtus hortorum*] Coſtmary. The Herb.

verſally along with their *Betel*; chewing them both together: whilſt freſh, it will entirely diſſolve in the mouth; but not ſo well if it be ſtale. In both caſes it greatly promotes the evacuation of ſaliva; which, as well as the teeth and lips, it tinges of a brown colour inclining to red. 'Tis allowed to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and preſerve the teeth and gums. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Balſamum Capivi, Balſam of Capivi.
——*Gileadenſe* [*Opobalſamum*] Balm of *Gilead.*
——*Peruvianum*, Balſam of *Peru.*
——*Tolutanum*, Balſam of *Tolu.*
} The Roſin.

Bardana major [*Lappa major*] Great Burdock. Its Root and Seed.

Bdellium. The gummy Roſin.

Becabunga [*Anagallis aquatica*] Brook-lime. The Herb.

Bellis major
——*minor* [*Conſolida minima*]
} The greater
} The ſmaller
} Daiſy. The Plant.

Benzoinum, Benjamin. The Roſin.

Berberis [*Oxyacantha Galeni*] Barberry-buſh. Its Bark, Fruit and Seed.

Beta, Beet. The Herb.

Betonica vulgaris, common Betony. Its Leaves, Tops and Flowers.

Betula, Birch. Its Bark and Sap.

Biſtorta, Biſtort. Its Root.

Bonus Henricus [*Lapathum Unctuoſum*] *Engliſh* Mercury. Its Leaves.

Borago, Borage. Its Flowers.

Botrys, Jeruſalem Oak. The Plant.

Braſſica ſativa, Cabbage.
——*marina* [*Soldanella*] Colwort.
} The Leaves.

Bryonia alba, white Bryony. Its Root.

Bugloſſum ſativum, Garden Bugloſs. Its Roots, Flowers and Leaves.

Bugula

Bugula [*Conſolida media*] Bugle. The Herb.
Bunias [*Napus ſativus & ſylveſtris*] Navew. Its Seed.
Bupthalmum, Ox-eye.
Burſa Paſtoris, Shepherd's Purſe. } The Herb.
Buxus, Box-tree. Its Leaves and Wood.

C.

Cacao, the Cocoa-tree. Its Fruit.
Calamintha montana, Calamint. The Herb.
Calendula, Marygold. Its Flowers.
Camphora, the Camphire-tree *. Its Roſin.
Canella alba [*falsò Cortex Winteranus*] the white Canella, or common Winter's-tree. Its Bark.

* The Writers upon Drugs are much divided as to the nature and formation of *Camphire*; ſome believing it a ſalt, others a gum; ſome aſſerting it to flow ſpontaneouſly from a tree, and ſome pretending it is only gain'd by boiling the wood. The following account appears to be the true one. Camphire is a real coagulated Oil, or Roſin, flowing, by inciſion, from the trunk or principal branches of a very large tree growing in many parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, *China*, and more particularly in the Iſland *Borneo*. The Camphire moſt in uſe is the white or artificial ſort, which hath been ſublim'd in proper glaſſes, from the coarſe, which falls native, and runs into ſmall cakes ar the bottom of the tree; the ſubliming veſſels being but ſlightly cloſed, and placed over a gentle fire. By which means, the *Dutch* alone are become the ſole venders of fine Camphire, as having the art of preparing it; though the whole ſecret is no more than common ſublimation. *Diction. de Commerce.* For the virtues and uſes of Camphire, ſee *Quincy*'s Compleat Diſpenſatory; and for the natural and chemical hiſtory thereof, Mr. *Lemery*'s curious Memoir upon the Subject. *M. de l'Acad. R.* 1705.

Cannabis, Hemp. Its Seed.
Capparis, Caper-Bush. The Bark of its Root, and the Buds of its Flower.
Caprifolium [*Periclymenum*] Wood-bine, or Honey-suckle. Its Leaves and Flowers.
Capsicum, *Guinea* Pepper. Its Fruit.
Caranna. Its Rosin.
Cardamomum majus } the greater } Cardamom.
——— ——— *minus* } the lesser } * Its Seed.
Cardiaca,

* There are three kinds of Cardamom; the great, the middle, and the lesser. The great is the same with Grains of Paradise, which are the seed of a plant, contained in a sort of pod or fig, of a tolerably good red colour; the seed itself being triangular, and somewhat reddish without, but white within, especially when it is fresh. The middle Cardamom-plant has its leaves pointed, indented, and growing three together like trefoil. Its pods or husks are two or three inches long, and of a triangular figure. The seed also is triangular, a little furrow'd, and flat at the end. The plant creeps upon the ground without rising much above it. The lesser Cardamom is gather'd in the kingdom of *Cananor*, upon a mountain about 18 or 20 miles from the sea; this being the only place in the world where it grows. Its husk is triangular, of a colour between white and greyish, a little furrow'd, and much smaller than those of the middle Cardamom, containing several very small rough grains, almost like so much meal. The land where this plan tgrows is exceeding valuable, as requiring no cultivation nor sowing, nothing more being requisite to make it produce than to burn up the weeds after the rains, which cause them to grow, are fallen. The sun soon dries and fits them for this purpose; and their ashes enrich the ground, and dispose it to yield Cardamom. But nearly the whole crop of that which is fine and most valuable is consumed in the East; the Inhabitants using it to season their rice: a small quantity however is brought into *Europe* by the *English* and *Dutch* Ships. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Cardiaca, Motherwort. The Plant.

Carduus benedictus, holy Thiſtle. The Herb and Seed.

Carlina [*Chamæleon albus*] Carline, or white Chamæleon Thiſtle. Its Root.

Carthamus [*Cnicus*] Baſtard-Saffron. Its Seed.

Carui [*Carum*] Carraway. Its Seed.

Caryophillata, Avens. Its Root.

Caryophillus aromaticus, Spicy Clove-tree. The Fruit.

——— *vulgaris* [*Tunica hortenſis*] Clove-July-Flower. Its Flower.

Caſſia fiſtularis, the Pudding-pipe-tree *. Its Fruit.

* There are four kinds of *Caſſia fiſtularis*, though they do not greatly differ in properties or figure; as being all in long black canes, of different lengths and thickneſs: but if compared with regard to the Trees that afford them, a conſiderable difference will appear. There is the *Caſſia* of the *Levant*, of *Egypt*, of *Braſil*, and of the *Caribbee* Iſlands. In general, the whole Caſſia, or entire cane, is the fruit of the tree, containing, when ripe, a ſweet, ſoft, and black ſubſtance, lodg'd in little cells of woody matter; having alſo mix'd along with it very hard kernels or ſtones, in the ſhape of a heart, which is the ſeed of the tree. The Caſſia of *Braſil* is the largeſt; the canes of this kind being ſome of them four or five inches, or more, about; but this is not in ordinary uſe. That of the *Antilles* or *Caribees* grows there in ſuch plenty, that they uſe it to balaſt the ſhips. Of the ſeveral ſorts it ought to be choſe freſh, in large canes, that are heavy, full of a deep violet or black-coloured pulp, of a ſweet ſaccharine taſte, without any acidity or mouldineſs. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Caſſia lignea, Woody Caſſia *. Its Bark.
Caſſumunair [*Caſmunar.*] Its Root.
Cauda equina [*Equiſetum*] Horſe-Tail. The Plant.
Centaurium majus } Greater } Cen- { Its Root.
—— —— *minus* } Leſſer } tory. { The Plant.
Centinodium [*Polygonum*] Knot-graſs. The Plant.
Cepa, Onion. Its Root.
Ceraſus nigra, the black Cherry-tree. Its Fruit and Gum.
Ceterach [*Aſplenium*, *Scolopendria*] Spleenwort. The Herb.
Chærefolium, Chervil.
Chamædrys [*Triſſago*] Germander. } The Plant.
Chamæpitys [*Iva Arthritica*] Ground-Pine. }
Chamæmelum nobile, Camomile. The Herb, and Flowers.
Cheiri [*Leucoium luteum*] Wall-flower. Its Flowers.
Chelidonium majus, the greater Celandine. } The Plant and Root.
—— —— *minus*, Pilewort. }
Chermes [*Kermes.*] Its Berries.
China. Its Root.

China

* *Caſſia lignea* is eſteem'd a ſpecies of Cinnamon; and what countenances this ſuggeſtion, like Cinnamon it grows no where but in the Iſland *Ceylon*. The truth is, it approaches very near to Cinnamon in its volatile or oily part; but differs from it in the reſt, as much as it does in the price. However, when the fine, ſmall, pungent ſticks are pick'd out from the others, and mix'd among Cinnamon, 'tis exceeding difficult to diſtinguiſh between the two, as ſome dealers very well know.

China Chinæ [*Cortex Peruvianus*] Tree of *Peru* *. Its Bark.

Cicer rubrum, Red Chich. Its Seed.

Cichoreum, Succory. Its Root, Leaves, Flowers and Seed.

Cicuta, Hemlock. The Herb.

Cinnamomum, Cinnamon. The Bark.

Citrea malus, the Citron-tree. Its Fruit, Bark, and the Seed of the Fruit.

Citrullus, Water-Melon. Its Seed.

* The ſimple here meant is the bark of a certain tree growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, and called by the *Spaniards Palo de Caſſenturas*, or *Fever-Tree*, on account of its ſurprizing efficacy in the cure of that diſtemper. 'Tis generally allow'd to be found no where but in *Peru*, and only in that Province thereof call'd *Quinto:* particularly it grows plentifully on the mountains near the City *Loxa:* though it is alſo ſaid to be found in *Potoſi*, and that this is accounted the beſt. The tree grows to about the height of our cherry-trees, and bears a leaf like common trefoil; excepting only that it is indented. Its flower is long and reddiſh, and produces a kind of pod, containing the ſeed, which is flat like an almond. Its bark, whilſt it yet remains cover'd, appears poliſh'd, of a whitiſh yellow without, and of a dusky white within. Cardinal *de Lugo* firſt brought it into *France*, in the year 1650; upon which it was then call'd by his name, but afterwards by the name of *Jeſuits* Powder; becauſe they had the diſtributing thereof: the Cardinal, who was of their order, having left them a large quantity. Its uſe was now neglected till the year 1706, when Dr. *Talbot* again brought it upon the ſtage in *France*, and eſtabliſhed its reputation by the numerous cures he perform'd with it. Theſe cures appear'd ſo extraordinary to the King of *France*, the great *Lewis* XIV. that by a royal reward he procured the Doctor to publiſh his ſecret,

Cochlearia hortenſis, Garden Scurvy-graſs. } The Herb.
——— *marina*, Sea Scurvy-graſs. }
Coffee, the *Arabian* Jaſmin *. Its Fruit.
Colocynthis, the bitter Gourd. Its Fruit.
Conſolida major [*Symphytum majus*] Comfrey, or the greater Conſound. Its Root, Leaves and Flowers.
Contrayerva † [*Drakena.*] Its Root.
Copal.

* Various and contradictory were the accounts given by Botaniſts and Travellers of the growth of Coffee, 'till that excellent Botaniſt M. *Juſſieu*, having an opportunity of examining the tree in the king's garden at *Paris*, at length, in the year 1715, gave an exact and ample deſcription thereof. The Coffee-tree, according to him, may be called *Jaſminum Arabicum, Lauri folio, cujus ſemen Coffee dicitur*; the Jaſmin of *Arabia*, with a Bay-leaf, and bearing the ſeed called Coffee-berries: and indeed by conſidering its marks. it appears to be no other than a kind of Jaſmin, both with regard to the figure of its flower, the ſtructure of its fruit, and the diſpoſition of its leaves; and this alſo in the Judgment of that able Botanic Profeſſor M. *Commelin* of *Amſterdam*. But for the particular account of this tree, and its fruit, with the manner of its cultivation, growth, &c. as being too large to give here, we refer the curious reader to the original itſelf. *Memoir. de l'Academ. R. An.* 1713.

† Contrayerva, the root, is brought to us from *New Spain*, as alſo from *Peru*; being found in great plenty in the Province of *Charcis*, where it is ſaid to have taken its name from the word *Yerva*, which in *Spaniſh* ſignifies white hellebore; an herb whoſe juice is a ſtrong poiſon, wherewith the *Peruvians* poiſon their arrows: *Contra-yerva* thus meaning as much as counter-poiſon. The leaves of the plant creep on the ground, appear green and veiny, and reſemble the figure of a heart; a naked ſtem, of the thick-

neſs

Copal *. The Roſin.
Corallina, Sea Moſs, or Coralline.
Corallium album { white } Coral.
——— *rubrum* { red }
Coriandrum, Coriander. The Seed.

Cornus,

neſs of a man's finger, ariſing from the middle of them. The root is leſs than that of the *Iris*, red without, and white within, knotty and ſtringy: its ſcent approaches that of the leaves of a fig-tree; and its taſte is aromatic with a degree of acrimony. The beſt is that which is freſh, plump, heavy, tawny, red, having long fibres, and an agreeable taſte. The *Virginia* ſnake-root is likewiſe a ſpecies of Contrayerva. *Diction de Commerce.*

* There are two ſorts of Copal, one that comes from *New Spain*, and another from the *Caribbee Iſlands*. The former is eſteemed the beſt. It flows from a large tree, either by inciſions made in the bark, or taking off the whole. The leaves of the tree are large and green, almoſt like thoſe of the cheſtnut. Its fruit is long, as large as cucumbers, and reſembling them alſo in figure, of a dark grey without-ſide, and fill'd with a very well-taſted mealy ſubſtance. The large pieces are the beſt, of a fine gold-colour, tranſparent, ſmelling like the true olibanum, and readily melting in the mouth, as well as over the fire. In defect of this, the other ſort is made uſe of, which reſembles it conſiderably, and is the only ſort that is generally ſold; ſome even putting it off for amber. This alſo flows, by inciſion, from the trunk and larger branches of a great tree like the black poplar: but growing only near the tops of mountains, and inacceſſible places, 'tis to the rains and the torrents they make, that we are beholden for this gum; which is thus brought down from the bottoms of the trees where it falls, and thence carried away into the rivers, and gather'd upon their banks. The whiteſt is always preferable to that which is red, black, or earthy. The principal uſe of this ſecond kind of gum, is to make varniſh along with ſpirit of wine. *Dict. de Com.*

Cornus, the Cornel-tree. Its Fruit.
Coſtus orientalis, Oriental Coſtus. Its Root.
Cotula fœtida, May-weed.
Craſſula [*Telephium*] Orpin. } The Plant.
Crithmum, Samphire.
Crocus, Saffron. Its Flowers and Stalks.
Cubebæ, Cubebs. The Fruit.
Cucumis aſininus, Wild Cucumber. The Fruit.
———*hortenſis*, Garden Cucumber. The Seed.
Cucurbita, the Gourd. Its Seed.
Cuminum, Cumin. The Seed.
Cupreſſus, the Cypreſs-tree. Its Fruit.
Curcuma, Turmerick. Its Root.
Cydonea malus, the Quince-tree. Its Fruit and the Seed thereof.
Cynogloſſum, Hounds-tongue. The Root.
Cynoſbatos, the Dog-roſe. Its Fruit and Burrs, or little Sponges.
Cyperus longus, long Cyperus. Its Root.

D.

Dactylifera Palma, the Date-tree. Its Fruit.
Daucus Creticus, Wild Carrot of *Candia*.
——— *ſylveſtris*, Common wild Carrot. } The Seed.
Dens Leonis [*Taraxacum*] Dandelion. The Root and Plant.
Dictamnus Creticus, Dittany of *Crete*.
Digitalis, Fox-glove. } The Leaves.

Doronicum

Doronicum Romanum, Leopards-Bane. Its Root.

Dracontium [*Dracunculus*] Dragons. The Plant.

Dulcamara [*Solanum lignoſum*] Bitter-ſweet, or woody Nightſhade. The Root and Plant.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf-Elder. The Plant, Root and Bark.

Elemi, the Roſin.

Endivia, Endive. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Enula Campana [*Helenium*] Ellicampane. Its Root.

Erigerum [*Senecio*] Groundſel. The Herb.

Eruca, Rocket. Its Seed.

Eryngium, Eryngo. Its Root.

Eryſimum, Hedge-muſtard. The Herb.

Eſula major, } the greater } Spurge. The Root.
—— *minor*, } the leſſer }

Eupatorium Cannabinum, *vulgo Avicennæ*, Hemp, or Eupatory of *Avicen.* The Plant.

Euphorbium. Its inſpiſſated Juice.

Euphraſia, Eye-bright. The Plant.

F.

Faba, Beans. The Flower and Seed.

Ficus, Fig-tree. Its Fruit.

Filipen-

Filipendula, Drop-wort.
Filix floriida [*Osmunda regalis*] Flowering Fern or Osmond Royal. } The Root.
——*mas.* } the male } Fern.
——*fem.* } female }
Fœniculum dulce, sweet } Fennel. The Herb,
——*vulgare*, common } Seed and Root.
Fœnum Græcum, Fenugreek. Its Seed.
Fragaria, Strawberry. The Plant and Fruit.
Fraxinella [*Dictamnus albus*] Bastard Dittany. Its Root.
Fraxinus, the Ash-tree. Its Bark and Seed.
Fumatoria, Fumatory. The Herb.

G.

Galanga minor, the small Galangal. Its Root.
Galbanum, the Resinous Gum.
Galega, Goat's-Rue. The Herb.
Gallæ, Galls.
Gallium, Lady's-Bedstraw. The Herb.
Gambogia [*Gutta Gamba*] Gamboge *. The inspissated Juice.

Genista,

* The drug Gamboge is the gum that flows from the trunk of a thorny shrub, which is very extraordinary; being all branch, and bearing, as 'tis thought, neither leaves, flowers, nor fruit. The shrub grows in the kingdom of *Siam*, in *Cochinchina*, and in some other provinces of *China* and *America*; where the juice, when collected, grows thick and turns yellow, by being exposed to the air. The *Chinese* and inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, when once it acquires the consistence of a paste, make it into large rolls of a cylindrical

Geniſta, Broom. The Plant, Flowers, and Seed.

Gentiana, Gentian. Its Root.

Geranium Betrachoides, Dove's-foot-Crane's-Bill.
—*Robertianum*. Herb Robert. } The Plant.

Glaſtum [*Iſatis*] Woad.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquoriſe. The Root.

Gramen caninum, Dog's-graſs. Its Root.

Grana Paradiſi, Grains of Paradiſe. The Fruit.

Granata malus [*Punica malus*,] the Pomegranate-tree. Its Fruit, and the Bark, or Rind thereof.

——— *ſylveſtris*, the wild Pomegranate. Its Flowers, call'd Balauſtines.

Gratiola, Hedge-hyſſop. The Herb.

Guaiacum. Its Wood, Bark, and Roſin.

H

Hedera arborea, the Ivy-tree. Its Leaves, Berries, and Gum.

——— *terreſtris*, Ground-ivy. The Herb.

Helleborus albus [*veratrum album*] white
——— *niger* [*veratrum nigrum*] black } Hellebore. The Roots.

Helxine

lindrical figure. The beſt is that which is dry, of a high yellow colour, free from ſand or gravel, and unmix'd with any red tranſparent gum, which is uſed to debaſe it. *Dict. de Com.*

Helxine [*Parietaria*] Pelitory of the Wall.
Hepatica nobilis, noble Liverwort.
—— *terreſtris* [*Lichen*] common Liverwort. } The Plant.
Herba Paris, Herb Paris. The Plant and Fruit.
Hermodactylus, Hermodactil. The Root.
Herniaria, Rupturewort.
Hippogloſſum, Horſe-tongue. } The Herb.
Hippoſelinum [*Smyrnium*] Alexanders. The Herb, Root, and Seed.
Hordeum, Barley. The Grain.
Horminum ſativum [*Sclarea*] Garden Clary. The Herb and Seed.
Hydrolapathum, Water-dock. Its Root.
Hyoſcyamus albus white Hen-bane. } The Seed.
—— —— *niger* black Hen-bane. } The Leaves.
Hypericum, St. John's-wort. The Plant, Flowers and Seed.
Hypociſtis, the Holly-roſe. Its inſpiſſated Juice.
Hyſſopus, Hyſſop. The Herb.

I

Jacobæa, Ragwort. The Plant.
Jalappa, Jalap. The Root.
Jaſminum, Jaſmin. The Flowers.
Iberis, Sciatica-creſs. The Plant and Seed.

Impe-

Imperatoria, Masterwort.
Ipecacuanha *.
Iris Florentina, Florentine Orrice. } The Root.
—— *noſtras purpurea*, Garden purple Orrice.
Juglans, the Wallnut-tree. The Coat of its Fruit.
Jujubæ, Jujebs. The Fruit.

Juniperus,

* This root comes to us from *Braſil*, where they diſtinguiſh three ſpecies thereof, with regard to the degrees in which they produce their effects; *viz.* the brown, the grey, and the white: the brown acting with the greater force, the grey with leſs, and the white with the utmoſt gentleneſs; for which reaſon the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* give only this latter to pregnant Women and Infants. It is found in no more than one part of *Brazil*, viz. near the river called by the *Portugueze Rio de Geneiro*. 'Tis ſaid to be gather'd near the gold mines; and to be ſo very ſcarce that an *Indian* cannot at moſt procure above twelve pounds thereof in a whole year. The Ipecacuanha plants, as well the brown as the grey, grow but moderately high, and in part creep upon the ſurface of the earth. Their leaves reſemble thoſe of pellitory; their flowers are white, and conſiſt of ſix leaves, which make a ſort of brown berries, that when ripe appear of a deep red colour, and are about the ſize of a ſmall cherry. Theſe berries contain a white juicy pulp, and two little hard yellowiſh ſeeds, in figure like a lentil. The white ſcarce differs from the other two, except in the figure of its leaf, and the whiteneſs of its root, reſembling white dittany. The roots of all the three ſorts ſhould be choſe new, plump, hard to break, reſinous, and without any mixture of their ſtalks and fibres. This drug and its medicinal virtues were known in *France* long before *Helvetius*, an eminent Phyſician of *Holland*, brought it into repute, by the great number of cures he performed therewith, in the year 1700; but he was the firſt who knew the doſe, and how to manage it to the beſt advantage. *Dict. de Com.*

Juniperus, Juniper. Its Berries, Wood and Gum.

K.

Kali, Glaſs-wort. The Herb.

L.

Labdanum, its reſinous Gum.
Lacca, Its Roſin.
Lactuca, Lettice. The Herb and Seed.
Lamium album, white dead Nettle.
Lavendula vulgaris, common } Lavender. The
———*latifolia*, broad-leav'd } Plant and Flowers.
Laureola, Spurge Laurel. }
Laurus vulgaris, common } The Leaves and
Bay-tree. } Berries.
Lens vulgaris, common Lentils. The Seed.
Lentiſcus, the Maſtich-tree. Its Wood and Roſin, or Gum-Maſtich.
Lepidium, Dittander. The Plant.
Leviſticum, Lovage. Its Root and Seed.
Lichen cinereus terreſtris, Aſh-colour'd Liverwort. The Plant.
Lilium album, white Lilly. }
———*convallium*, Lilly of the Val- } The Root and Flowers.
ley. }
Limonia malus, the Lemon-tree. Its Fruit, and the Rind thereof.

Linaria,

Linaria, Toad-flax.
Lingua Cervina [*Scolopendrium*] Hart's-tonge. } The Herb.
Linum vulgare, Flax. Its Seed.
—— *catharticum*, Mountain-flax. The Plant.
Liquidambra, Liquid-amber. * The Rosin.
Lithospermum [*Milium solis*] Gromwell. The Seed.
Lotus urbana, Field-trefoil. The Herb, and Seed.
Lupinus, the Lupin. Its Seed.
Lupulus, The Hop. Its Leaves or Flowers.

M.

Macis, The Mace-tree. Its inward Bark and Nutmeg.
Majorana, Marjoram. The Herb.
Malabathrum [*Folium Indicum*] Indian-leaf. †
Malva vulgaris, common Mallows. The Plant.

* This is a kind of red transparent rosin, afforded by certain trees growing in *New Spain*, and there by the natives call'd *Ocosol*. When this rosin is fresh and fluid, 'tis called oil of liquid amber; but when it is old and thick, the balm thereof. *Dict. de Commerce.*

† This is the leaf of a very large tree growing in the *Indies*, particularly near *Cambaya*. The tree is not much unlike a lemon-tree, and affords berries like the cinnamon-tree, but smaller. Under part of these leaves are found a kind of bladders, scarce larger than a pin's-head, which are by some taken for the seed. The leaves for use ought to be chose fair, large, green, and as entire as possible. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Malus hortenſis, the Garden Apple-tree. } The
——— *ſylveſtris*, the Crab-tree. } Fruit.
Mandragora, Mandrake. Its Leaves.
Manna *. The inſpiſſated Juice.
Marrubium album [*Praſſium*] white Horehound. The Herb.

Marum

* *Manna* is the ſap, juice, or white liquor, that ouzes or flows, either ſpontaneouſly or by inciſion, from the branches and leaves of the common and wild aſh-tree. But this is peculiar to the aſh-trees of ſome climates only; particularly to thoſe of *Sicily*. The *Italians* diſtinguiſh three ſorts; that which flows ſpontaneouſly, by them called *Manna di Corpo*, trunk-manna; that gain'd by inciſion, or as it were by force, *Manna forzata*, *forced-manna*; and that which proceeds from the nervous part of the leaves, and is of the ſize of grains of wheat, term'd *Manna di fronda*, *leaf-manna*. Theſe ſeveral ſorts are all gather'd in the months of *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, upon the hotteſt and cleareſt days; rainy and damp weather being prejudicial thereto: for unleſs it be condenſed by the ſun's heat, juſt as it ſweats out, it falls down and is loſt. The druggiſts ſell ſeveral kinds of manna, differing only as to the name of the place they come from, or in the figure of the pieces; and accordingly are call'd *Calabrian* or *Sicilian* manna, *&c.* Flake-manna, Drop-manna, *&c.* That moſt in eſteem is the drop-manna; tho' there are many who believe it factitious, and manufactured by the *Jews* at *Leghorn*; but others certainly take it for natural, only made of that figure, and in ſuch large drops, by putting little pieces of ſtraws or ſticks into the inciſions for it to run along, and fall from. Manna is to be choſe freſh, dry, light, and of a white colour, a little inclining to red, of an agreeable taſte, and free from dirt and foregin bodies, and ſuch as when broke appears to contain a kind of ſyrup; which is a certain mark of its newneſs. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Marum vulgare, Marum.
——— *Syriacum*, *Syrian* Marum. } The Herb.
Matricaria, Feverfew. The Herb and Flowers.
Mechoacanna, Mechoacan. The Root.
Melilotus, Melilot. The Herb and Flowers.
Melissa, Baulm. The Herb.
Melo, the Melon. Its Seed.
Mentha sativa, Garden-mint.
Menthastrum, Horse-mint.
Mercurialis mas, male } Mercury
——— *fem.* female } The Herb.
Mespilus, the Medlar-tree. Its Fruit.
Meum, Spignel. Its Root.
Mezereon, Mezereon. Its Root, Bark and Berries.
Milium, Millet. The Seed.
Millefolium, Yarrow. The Herb.
Morsus Diaboli [*Succisa*] Devil's Bit. The Herb and Root.
Morus, the Mulberry-tree. Its Bark, Root, and Fruit.
Myrobalani citrini, &c. Myrobalans of all Sorts. The Fruit.
Myrrha, Myrrh. The Gum.
Myrrhis, Chervil. The Herb and Seed.
Myrtus, the Myrtle-tree. Its Berries.

N.

Nardus Celtica. *Celtick* } Spikenard.
——— *Indica* [*Spica Nardi*] *Indian* } The Root.
Nasturtium aquaticum, Water-cresses. The Herb.

Naſturtium hortenſe, Garden-creſſes. The Herb and Seed.
Nepeta [*Mentha Cataria*] Catmint. The Herb.
Nephriticum Lignum. The Nephritick Wood.
Nicotiana [*Petum*] Tobacco. Its Leaves.
Nigella [*Gith*] Fennel-flower. Its Seed.
Nummularia, Moneywort. The Herb.
Nux Moſchata, Nutmeg.
—— *Piſtachia*, Piſtachio-nut. } The Fruit.
Nymphæa alba, white Water-lilly. Its Root and Flowers.

O.

Ocinum, Baſil. The Plant.
Olea, the Olive. Its Fruit; ripe and unripe Oil, with the Fæces thereof.
Olibanum [*Thus maſculum*] male Frankincenſe. The Roſin.
Ononis [*Anonis*] Reſt-harrow. Its Root.
Ophioglofſum, Adders-tongue. The Herb.
Opium, the inſpiſſated Juice of Poppies.
Origanum vulgare, common Origanum. The Herb.
Orobus [*Ervum*] the bitter Vetch. Its Seed.
Oryza, Rice. The Seed.
Oxylapathum, ſharp-pointed Dock. Its Root.

P.

Pæonia mas, male Piony. Its Root, Flowers, and Seed.

Palmæ

Palmæ Oleum, Palm-oil.

Panax Heracleum, *Herculean* All-heal. Its Gum call'd *Opopanax*.

Panicum, Panick. Its Seed.

Papaver album } white
——— *nigrum* } black
——*Rhœas* [*erraticum*] } red
} Poppy. } The Head, Seeds, and Leaves.

Paralyſis, Cowſlip. Its Flowers.

Pareira brava *. Its Root.

Paſtinaca hortenſis } Garden } Parſnip.
——*ſylveſtris*, } Wild } The Seed.
——*aquatica* [*Sium*] } waterParſnip. TheHerb.

Pentaphyllum, Cinquefoil. The Root.

Pepo, the Pumpkin. Its Seed.

Perſica malus, the Peach-tree. Its Flowers and Fruit.

Perſicaria mitis } mild
——*urens* } biting
} Arſmart. The Plant.

Petaſitis, Butterbur. Its Root.

Petroſelinum Macedonicum, *Macedonian* Parſley. Its Seed.

* The *Pareira brava* is a plant that grows in the *Weſt-Indies*; particularly in *Mexico* and *Braſil*. Its root alſo goes by the ſame name, and was firſt brought into *France* in the Year 1706, by the *Spaniſh Ambaſſador*, at his return from *Portugal*. This root is eſteem'd a ſpecifick for the ſtone and gravel. The name, which in the *Portugueze* language ſignifies wild-vine, is well ſuited to the nature of the plant; its branches and leaves being very like thoſe of the vine; like which it creeps along the walls, or riſes by the ſupport of other trees. It alſo goes by the name of *Botua*. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Petroſelinum vulgare [*Apium hortenſe*] common Parſley. The Root, Herb and Seed.
Peucedanum, Hog's-fennel. The Root.
Pimpinella ſanguiſorba, Burnet. The Herb.
——— *ſaxifraga*, Burnet ſaxifrage. The Root, Herb and Seed.
Pinus, the Pine-tree. Its Fruit and Roſin.
Piper album, white
—— *longum*, long
—— *nigrum*, black
—— *Jamacenſe* [*Pimenta*], Jamaica
} Pepper. The Fruit.
Piſum, Peaſe. The Seed.
Pix liquida, Tar.
—— *ficca, navalis*, Pitch.
—— *Burgundica* [*Græca*] Burgundy Pitch.
Plantago latifolia, common broad-leav'd Plantain. Its Leaves and Seed.
Pæonia mas & fæm. male and female Piony. The Root, Flowers and Seed.
Polium montanum, Poly-mountain. The Herb.
Polypodium quercinum, Polypody of the Oak. The Root.
Polytrichum [*Trichomanes*] Golden Maidenhair. The Herb.
Populus nigra, the black Poplar. Its Buds.
Porrum, the Leek. Its Root.
Portulaca, Purſlain. The Herb and Seed.
Primula Veris, Primroſe. The Plant and Root.
Prunella [*Brunella*] Self-heal. The Herb.

Prunus

Prunus Damaſcena, the Prune-tree of *Damaſcus*. Its Fruit.

——— *ſylveſtris*, the Sloe-tree. Its inſpiſſated Juice, or the *German* Acacia.

Pſyllium, Flea-bane. Its Seed.

Pulegium vulgare, common } Penny-royal.
——— *cervinum*, Stags } The Herb.

Pulmonaria muculoſa, ſpotted Lungwort. The Herb.

Pyrethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*. The Root.

Q.

Quercus, the Oak. Its Buds, Bark, Acorns, and their Cups.

R.

Raphanus ruſticanus [*Armoracia*] Horſe-radiſh. The Root.

Rapum, Turnip. The Root and Seed.

Reſina alba, white Roſin.

Rhabarbarum verum [*Rheum*] Rhubarb *. The Root.

* As much as Rhubarb is uſed, as efficacious as it is found in Medicine, and as large a part of Commerce as it maintains, yet are we very little acquainted as to what it is, and the real Place from whence it originally comes. Some will have it come from *Boutan*, the extremity of all the *Indies*, others from the provinces of *Xenſi* and *Suchen* in *China*, and thence to be carry'd into *Turky*; whilſt others will have it to grow on the confines of *Muſcovy*, and others again only

Rhamnus catharticus [*Spina Cervina*] Buck-thorn. Its Berries.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic. The Root.

Rhodium [*Aſpalathus odore roſeo*] Rhodium. The Wood.

Ribeſia, Currant-tree. The Fruit.

Roſa

only in *Perſia*. This is certain, that *Rhubarb* was unknown to the ancients; and their *Rhapontic*, which came tolerably near it, was not really the ſame therewith. The true Rhubarb firſt puts out large downy leaves, then ſmall carnation-flowers in the form of ſtars, and after this comes the Seed. The root newly drawn from the earth is thick, fibrous, and blackiſh on the ſurface, and of a red marble colour within; when dried, it changes colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a nutmeg colour within. It ought to be choſe new, in ſmall compact Pieces pretty ſolid and ponderous, of an aſtringent taſte, ſomewhat bitter, and of an agreeable aromatic odour. When good, it will tinge water almoſt like Saffron; and when broke, it appears of a lively colour, inclining a little to vermilion. Some druggiſts have the art of recovering their decay'd Rhubarb, by giving it a yellow tincture; but the cheat is eaſily diſcover'd by handling it: for the yellow powder made uſe of to do it, will thus ſtick to the fingers. Rhapontic is often mix'd with Rhubarb, and ſent over from the *Levant*; but this impoſition alſo may be diſcovered, becauſe Rhubarb is ordinarily in pieces, almoſt round, the internal grain or lines whereof are tranſverſe; whereas Rhapontic is in long pieces, the internal lines whereof, which are reddiſh, growing longitudinally: and beſides, Rhubarb, upon chewing it, leaves no clammineſs in the mouth as Rhapontic does. But the Rhapontic of the *Levant* being ſcarce, Monks Rhubarb is ſometimes ſubſtituted for it; but the skilful know how to diſtinguiſh between them; for the Rhapontic of the *Levant* is yellow without, and of a marble red within; whilſt Monks Rhubarb is black and rough on the outſide, and yellow on the inner, without any marble colour at all. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Rosa Damascena [*Pallida*] The Damask } Rose } Its Flowers.
—— *rubra*, the Red } Rose } Its Flowers.

Rosmarinus, Rosemary. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder. The Root.

Rubus vulgaris, the Bramble. Its Leaves and Fruit.

Ruscus [*Bruscus*] Butcher's Broom. The Root.

Ruta hortensis, Garden Rue. The Herb and Seed.

S.

Sabina, Savin. Its Leaves.

Saccharum album } white } Sugar. } The Inspissated Juices.
—— *rubrum* } brown } Sugar. } The Inspissated Juices.
—— *candum* } Sugar Candy. } The Inspissated Juices.

Sagapenum, the Resinous Gum.

Sago.

Salvia hortensis major } The greater } Sage. } The Plant and Flowers.
—— *minor* } The lesser } Sage. } The Plant and Flowers.
—— *sylvestris* } Wood } Sage. } The Plant and Flowers.

Sambucus vulgaris, Elder. The Flowers, Leaves, Berries and Bark.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragon's Blood. The resinous Gum.

Sanicula [*Diapensa*] Sanicle. The Herb.

San-

Santalum album } White
———*citrinum* } Yellow } Saunders. The Wood.
———*rubrum* } Red

Santonicum, *Alexandrian* Wormwood. The Seed.

Sapo albus Venet. *Venice* or *Caſtile* Soap.

—— *niger* [*Melanoſmegma*] Black Soap.

Saponaria, Soapwort. The Herb and Root.

Sarcocolla, the reſinous Gum.

Sarſaparilla, the Root.

Saſſaphras, the Wood and Root.

Satureia, Savory. The Herb.

Satyrion mas, Male Satyrion. The Root.

Saxifraga alba } White
———*vulgaris* } Common } Saxifrage. The Herb and Seed.
[*Seſeli pratenſe*]

Scabioſa vulgaris, Scabious. The Herb.

Scammonium, Scammony *. The inſpiſſated Juice.

Scæ-

* The plant *Scammony*, affording this inſpiſſated Juice, bears green leaves, almoſt in the ſhape of a heart, or nearly approaching to thoſe of Ivy; its flowers are white, and of a bell figure; which has occaſion'd ſome authors to rank it among the *Convoluli*: it creeps upon the ground, and only riſes by the ſupport of a neighbouring tree or wall. 'Tis from the root of this plant, which grows plentifully in many parts of the *Levant*, particularly about *Aleppo*, &c. that the drug *Scammony* is extracted. The genuine comes from *Aleppo*; 'tis light, of a grey colour, brittle, reſinous, and grinds to a grey powder, of a bitter taſte, and of a weak but diſagreeable ſcent. That which is heavy, hard, and black, is to be rejected; and with ſuch they often fill the inſide of the cods, or lumps, wherein it is brought to us;

Scænanthus [*Juncus odoratus*] Squinanth, or Camels Hay. The Plant and Flowers.

Scilla, Squill. The Root.

Scordium, the Herb.

Scorzonera, Scorzonera, or Viper's Graſs. The Root.

Scrophularia vulgaris, Fig-wort.
———*aquatica major* [*Betonica aquatica.*] Water Betony. } The Leaves.

Sebeſten, Sebeſtens. The Fruit.

Secale, Rye. The Seed.

Sedum majus [*Sempervivum majus*] The greater Houſeleek. The Plant.

Senna Alexandrina, Senna of *Alexandria*. Its Leaves.

Serpentaria Virginia, Snake-weed of *Virginia*. Its Root.

Serpillum, Wild-Thyme. The Herb.

Seſanum,

us; this uſually being what is burnt or otherwiſe damaged in the operation; for the Juice of the *Scammony*-plant is not thicken'd by the heat of the ſun, as has long been imagined, but by means of culinary fire. This concreted Juice is reckon'd one of the ſureſt purgatives, tho' at the ſame time one of the ſtrongeſt; and is therefore never given without a corrector. Beſides the *Aleppo* Scammony, there are two other ſorts commonly ſold, *viz.* that of *Smyrna* and the *Indian*. The *Smyrna* Scammony is black, heavy, ſoft and ſtony, or full of ſhells, and other heterogeneous matters. But the *Indian* is grey, light, and brittle; tho' no other at bottom than a compoſition of ſome very ſtrong purgative powders made up with roſin, (according to the manner of ſome unfair dealers in drugs among us in *England.*) But theſe two ſorts are rather poiſonous than medicinal, as M. *Pomet* has proved by certificate, in his general Hiſtory of Drugs. Vid. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Seſamum, Oily purging Grain.
Seſeli Maſſilienſe, Hart-wort of *Marſeilles*. } Its Seed.
Sigillum Solomonis [*Polygonatum*] Solomon's Seal. The Root.
Siler montanum [*Seſeli vulgare*] Hart-wort. Its Seed.
Sinapi, Muſtard. The Seed.
Solanum lethale, Deadly Nightſhade. The Plant.
—— *vulgare*, Nightſhade of the Shops. The Plant and its Berries.
Sophia Chirurgorum, Flix-weed. Its Seed.
Sorbus, the Service-tree. Its Fruit and Bark.
Spica vulgaris [*Lavendula anguſtifolia*] Common Spike or Lavender. The Plant.
Spina alba [*Oxyacantha vulgaris*] Whitethorn. Its Flowers and Berries.
Spongia, Sponge.
Staphyſagria, Staveſacre. Its Seed.
Stœchas Arabica, Arabian Stœchas. Its Flowers.
Storax calamita } ſolid
—— *liquida* } liquid } Storax*. The Roſin.
Suber,

* There ſeem to be three kinds of *Storax*, *viz.* the red, the calamite, and the liquid. The *red*, called alſo the *Incenſe of the Jews*, is a gum or roſin flowing, by inciſion, from the trunk, and larger branches of a middling tree, reſembling the Quince-tree in the figure and colour of its leaves; tho' they are ſomewhat ſmaller. Its fruit, which is about the ſize of a filbert, contains a white and oily almond, having the perfect ſcent of Storax. Its flowers are white

Suber, the Cork-tree. Its Bark.
Sumach [*Rhus obſoniorum*] Its Seed.

T.

Tacamahaca, Tacamahac. The Roſin.
Tamarindus, Tamarind. The Fruit.
Tamariſcus, Tamariſk. The Bark and Leaves.
Tanacetum, Tanſey. The Leaves, Flowers and Seed.
Tapſus barbatus [*Verbaſcum*] Mullein. The Leaves.

Tere-

white like thoſe of the Orange-tree. The gum ought to be choſe in the lump, of a reddiſh colour, ſoft and unctuous, of an agreeable odour, but entirely different from liquid Storax.

The *Storax calamite*, ſo called from the reeds or quills, wherein it was formerly put up, is only a compoſition of different drugs, and red Storax; though moſt authors have hitherto taken it for a natural gum differing from the true Storax. This calamite Storax is brought from *Marſeilles* and *Holland* in reddiſh lumps, full of white drops, which are ſometimes mix'd with the red body thereof, and ſometimes barely cover'd over; of a middle conſiſtence between ſolid and fluid, of a ſweet ſcent, approaching nearly to that of the black Balſam of *Peru*. And this ſhould be choſe in fair drops, dry, and not at all bitter.

The *liquid Storax* is a kind of factitious grey-colour'd roſin, compoſed of genuine ſtorax, roſin, oil and wine, beat up together with water, to bring them to the conſiſtence of an unguent. And this the apothecaries ſometimes call by the name of *Stacte*, in order to cover it. Chuſe it of a mouſe grey, with the ſcent of ſtorax, of a good conſiſtence, without dirt or foreign mixture, and of true *Holland* make. It is eaſily preſerv'd in a cellar, by pouring water upon it from time to time. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Terebinthina communis, Common — The liquid Rosin of the Pine.
——Chia, Chio — Turpentine — Of the Firtree.
——Cypria, Cyprus — Turpentine — Of the Firtree.
—Argentorata, Straſbourg — Turpentine — Of the Firtree.
——Veneta, Venetian — Of the Larch-tree.
Thapſia, Deadly Carot. The Root.
Thea, Tea*. The Leaves.

Thlaſpi,

* Tea, with us, or *Teha* with the *Chineſe*, is the leaf of a certain tree, or ſhrub, growing in ſeveral provinces of *China*, *Japan*, and *Siam*. The tree itſelf thrives beſt in valleys, and at the bottoms of mountains: ſtony earth receives it moſt kindly, light earth next, then that which is yellow. The ſeed is uſually ſown in ground expoſed to the ſouth; and in three years after it comes to perfection. The root reſembles that of a peach-tree; the leaves are green, ſomewhat narrow, and ſhoot out lengthwiſe to a point; being about an inch, or an inch and half long, and indented all round. The flower is form'd like the white wild roſe; and the fruit is of different figures, ſometimes round, ſometimes long, ſometimes triangular, and of the ſize of a bean; which contains two or three peas, of a mouſe-grey, in the upper part, and a white almond within: and theſe peas are the ſeed, by which the plant is propagated. The tree riſes from the height of one foot to a hundred; and there are thoſe which two men can hardly encompaſs round; though there are others which are only ſupported by weak ſtems, and creep upon the ground almoſt as much as any ſmall plant. The proper time for gathering the Tea-leaves, is whilſt they are ſtill ſmall, tender and juicy. When gathered, they ſet them over the ſteam of boiling water, and afterwards lay them upon heated plates of copper, where they are gradually dry'd and roll'd up, in the manner wherein we find 'em. But it is very rare to have Tea perfectly pure; the *Chineſe* almoſt conſtantly mix other herbs along with it, to increaſe its bulk, and make it turn to better account. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Thlaspi, Treacle Muſtard. Its Seed.
Thus vulgare [*fœmininum*] Common Frankincenſe. The dry Roſin of the Pine.
Thymelæa, Spurge-flax. Its Berries; which are the *Grana Cnidia* of the Shops.
Thymus, Thyme. The Herb.
Tilia, the Lime-tree. Its Bloſſoms.
Tormentilla, Tormentil. The Root.
Tragacantha, Tragacanth. The Gum.
Trifolium paluſtre, Marſh Trefoil, or Buck-bean. Its Leaves.
Triticum, Wheat. The Grain, *Bran* and *Starch*.
Turpethum [*Turbith*] Turpeth. The Root.
Tuſſilago [*Farfara*] Colts-foot. The Herb, and its Flowers.

V.

Valeriana hortenſis major, } The greater } Valerian.
——— *ſylveſtris major* [*Phu*] } Wild } The Root.
Verbena, Vervain. The Root and Plant.
Veronica mas, Male Speed-well. } The Plant.
——*fœmina*, Fluellin. }
Vincetoxicum [*Aſclepias*] Swallow-wort. The Root.
Viola Martia, March Violet. The Leaves. Flowers and Seed.
Virga aurea, Golden Rod. The Plant.

Viſcus

Viſcus quercinus, Miſletoe of the Oak. The Wood and Leaves.

Vitis vinifera, the Vine. Its Leaves, Sap; dry'd Grapes, or Raiſins, Currants, Wine, Vinegar, Verjuice, and Tartar.

U.

Ulmaria, Meadow-ſweat. The Plant.

Ulmus, the Elm-tree. Its Bark.

Urtica major vulgaris, the Greater ſtinging Nettle. } The Plant and Seed.

——— *Romana*, the *Roman* Nettle. } The Plant and Seed.

W.

Winteranus Cortex, Winter's Bark.

Z.

Zedoaria, Zedoary. } The Root.

Zinziber, Ginger. } The Root.

ANIMALS.

Alce, the Elk. Its Hoofs.

Anas, the Duck. Its Fat.

Anguilla, the Eel. Its Liver.

Anſer, the Gooſe. Its Fat and Dung.

Aper,

Aper, the Boar. Its Lard and Teeth.
Apes, Bees. Their Bodies, Honey, Wax *white* and *yellow*, and their Glue.
Araneæ, Spiders. Their Webs.
Aſtacus fluviatilis, the River-Crab. Its little Stones, vulgarly called Crab's-eyes.
Bezoar Occidentalis } Occidental } Bezoar *. The
——— *Orientalis* } Oriental } Stone.
Bombyx,

* There are numerous kinds of Bezoar, particularly the Oriental, the Occidental, and the *German*. The Oriental is univerſally eſteem'd the beſt; and there are large quantities thereof in different parts of the *Indies*, particularly in the kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Cananor*; where 'tis found mix'd with the dung of a certain animal, or kind of white goat, called *Pazan*, in whoſe ſtomach the ſtone is form'd. The buds of a certain ſhrub which that creature browzes, are as it were its ſeed or kernel; the bezoar forming itſelf around it, and growing ſometimes as large as a pigeon's egg. The ſtone is compoſed of ſeveral coats ſurrounding each other like thoſe of an onion; being ſometimes of a blood-colour, often of a pale yellow, or a dark-green, and ſometimes of the colour of honey. But theſe animals do not univerſally afford bezoar; ſome have no more than one, others two, three, and ſo to ſix ſtones; and ſome of them yield none at all. The price of theſe ſtones riſes in proportion to their largeneſs, as does that of a diamond: one of about four ounces may be ſold in the *Indies* for near an hundred pounds Sterling. Bezoar, therefore, being ſo choice a commodity, the *Indians* take care to keep their Bezoar-goats, or the animals that afford it, confined in their own houſes, that they may not loſe any opportunity of enriching themſelves. The beſt is that which ſhines, or appears poliſh'd, ſmells a little like ambergreaſe, feels ſoft to the hand, and is in large and beautiful pieces. But the figure as well as the colour of the ſtones is uncertain; tho' they commonly appear of an olive caſt.

Bombyx, the Silk-worm. Its Neſt and Silk.
Bufo, the Toad. Its Body.
Cancer, the Crab. Its Claws and Shell.
Canis, the Dog. His Excrement, otherwiſe called *Album Græcum*.
Cantharides, *Spaniſh* Flies. Their Bodies.
Caſtor,

Bezoar is eaſily ſophiſticated, tho' it is alſo as eaſy to diſcover the cheat; as particularly by ſteeping it for three or four hours in warm water: for if the water neither changes colour, nor the ſtone loſes of its weight, it may be concluded genuine; otherwiſe not. Another way of trying it, is to pierce it with a hot iron, made ſharp at the point; when if the heat cauſes the Bezoar to fry, it may be adjudged factitious. The third and laſt way of examining Bezoar, is to draw it along paper that has been firſt rubbed over with ceruſe; for if it makes a yellow ſtroke, it is generally allow'd to be genuine.

The Occidental Bezoar, or that of *Peru*, is very different from the Oriental: 'tis found in the ſtomachs of ſeveral animals peculiar to that part of *America*; the ſtones being ſometimes as large as a pullet's egg; ſometimes oval, ſometimes round, and ſometimes almoſt flat; and generally of an aſh or obſcure colour. This Bezoar is alſo form'd in coats or ſhells, like the Oriental, tho' much thicker. Upon breaking, it appears as if it had been ſublimed, from the number of ſhining needles whereof it ſeems compoſed; tho' 'tis otherwiſe very ſoft and ſmooth without-ſide. The principal animals wherein theſe ſtones are found, are the Guanacos, the Jachos, the Vicunnas, and the Taraguas, the latter whereof nearly reſembles the Bezoar-goat of the Eaſt.

The *German* Bezoar, otherwiſe called Cows-eggs, is found in the ſtomach of ſome cows, but more certainly in thoſe of the *Chamois*; ſome of them weighing eighteen ounces. But this Bezoar is in little eſteem; as being uſually no more than balls of hair, by degrees lick'd off from their bodies, ſwallow'd and form'd into balls.

Beſides

Caſtor, the Beaver. Its inguinal Glands, called Caſtor.

Cervus, the Stag. His Horn. The Bone of his Heart, and his Marrow.

Cete, the Whale. The Fat of his Brain, called *Sperma Ceti*.

Cochinillæ, Cochineal-Flies. Their Bodies.

Columba, the Pigeon. Its Dung and Blood.

Elephas, the Elephant. Its Teeth, or Ivory.

Equus, *Equa*; the Horſe and Mare. Their Dung, Warts and Milk.

Formicæ, Ants. Their Bodies and Eggs.

Gallina, the Hen. Her Fat, Skin of her Gizzard; with the White, Yolk, and Shell of the Egg.

Hircus, *Capra*; the He and She-Goat. Their Blood, Suet and Milk.

Homo, Man and Woman. Their Blood, Urine, Fat, Milk, Skull, and Mummy.

Beſides theſe three ſorts of Bezoar, which are common, there are three others preſerv'd as rarities in the cabinets of the curious; and originally found in the gall-bladders of the wild boar, the porcupine and the ape; the medicinal uſe whereof is only to infuſe in any liquor to be drank, 'till they have communicated a bitteriſh flavour, wherein conſiſts their virtue, thereto; for which purpoſe theſe rich ſtones are uſually included in a gold box, and fix'd to a chain of gold, that they may the readier be ſuſpended in any liquid that is to be medicated thereby. Nor are theſe all the kinds of Bezoar in nature; there being perhaps ſcarce any ſpecies of animals wherein ſuch ſtones may not be found; and poſſibly of as great efficacy the one as the other. *Diction. de Commerce.* See alſo Dr. *Slare*'s Diſcourſe of Bezoar.

Huſo, the *Danube* Whale. His Glue, called *Ichthyocolla*.

Lepus, the Hare. Its Furr, Gall, *Aſtragalus* Bone, and the curdled milky Subſtance found in the Stomach of a ſucking young one.

Limaces terreſtres [*Cochleæ terreſtres*] Garden Snails. Their Bodies.

Lucius, the Pike. Its Jaw-bone.

Lumbrici terreſtres, Earth-worms. Their Bodies.

Manate, the Sea-Cow. The Bone or Stone in its Head.

Margaritæ, Pearls.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. The Shell.

Millepedes [*Aſelli*] Wood-lice. Their Bodies.

Moſchus, Muſk.

Oſtrea, Oyſters. Their Shells.

Ovis, the Sheep. Its Suet, Greaſe of its Wool, Oil of its Feet, Dung and Milk.

Pavo, the Peacock. Its Dung.

Porcus, *Sus*; the Hog or Sow. Its Lard, *Aſtragalus* Bone, and Dung.

Ranæ, Frogs. Their Spawn.

Scincus, the Skink *.
Scorpio, the Scorpion. } Its Body.

Sepia,

* The *Skink* is a kind of amphibious Lizard, reſembling a crocodile in figure; but ſo ſmall, that the largeſt of them are ſcarce more than five inches long. They are found in *Egypt* upon the river *Nile*; and are cover'd with a fine ſilver ſcale from the extremity of the tail, which is conſiderably long in proportion, to the end of the ſnout, which is exceeding ſharp. Their eyes are ſmall and lively, and their mouth, which reaches up to the ears, beſet with numerous little

Sepia, the Cuttle-fish. Its Bone.
Serpens, the Snake. Its Skin.
Taurus, *Vacca*, *Bos*; the Bull, Heifer, and Ox. Their Suet, Marrow, Gall, Milk, Butter, and the Oil of their Heels.
Vipera, the Viper. Its Body and Fat.
Zibethum. Civet.

MINERALS.

Ætites, the Eagle-stone.
Alumen plumosum [*Scissile*] Asbestos. A Stone.
——— *Romanum* } Roman } Alum. A Stone.
——— *Rupeum* } Roch }

little teeth, white and red; they have four feet, but exceeding short and feeble; so that they rather creep than walk. Their cry is terrible; which they diversify so as to make a kind of tune. They scarce ever creep out except at night; but when they make their appearance by day, notwithstanding their contemptible size, they are able to strike a terror by their frightful manner of crawling. This kind of lizard is also found in great plenty in the *Caribbee* Islands, where they call them sea-pikes, and attribute the same virtues to their flesh as to those of the *Nile*, viz. an antipestilential and an invigorating virtue. For use, they ought to be chose large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and, if possible, untouch'd by the worm. All those that come from *Egypt* want the entrails, and the end of the tail; probably because something of malignant is lodg'd in those parts. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Ambragriſea, Ambergreaſe *. A Bitumen.
Antimonium [*Stibium*] Antimony. A metalline Mineral.
Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

Arſeni-

* There is a deal of curioſity, and no leſs difficulty, in ſearching out the natural hiſtory of *Ambergreaſe*. To paſs over the numerous contradictory opinions, both of ancient and modern authors, as to its origin; the juſteſt account of it ſeems to be this. 'Tis undoubtedly found on the ſea-ſhore in many places; and eſpecially after any tempeſtuous weather, which has much ruffled the ſea; the motion of the waves forcing it to ſhore. 'Tis found moſt commonly along that part of the coaſt of *Afric*, and the neighbouring Iſles, reaching from *Moſambique* to the Red Sea; St. *Mary*'s Iſland; that of *Diego*, near *Madagaſcar*; *Maurice* Iſland, which is not very far from it; and all along the coaſt up to the Cape of *Good Hope*. The Ambergreaſe of the *Weſt-Indies* is uſually thrown upon the coaſts of the *Bermudas* Iſlands, the ſtreights of *Bahama*, and the *Simbal* Iſles, near the Peninſula of *Yucatan*. 'Tis alſo found upon ſome of the coaſts of the *Mediterranean*. The *Indians* of the *Simbal Iſles* hunt for it, or gather it in a very curious manner. After the ſea has been well agitated by a ſtorm, ſo that it ſeems likely there is Ambergreaſe thrown to the ſhore, they immediately haſte away, in order to be beforehand with certain dainty birds, who devour it. They go againſt the wind till they perceive the odour of the Ambergreaſe, which being now freſh, ſmells ſtrong; and when they loſe ſcent thereof, they return back the ſame way till they recover it again; and ſo at length they find it upon the ſands; and often by the aſſiſtance of the above-mention'd birds, who are alſo invited by the ſcent, pecking in the place where it lies. It is ſometimes found in very large pieces, weighing thirty or forty pounds; but the largeſt hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty years ſince; it was almoſt round, more than two feet in diameter, and 182 pounds weight. The Duke of *Florence* offered 50000 Crowns

Arſenicum album [*factitium*] white
—— *flavum* [*Auripigmentum*] yellow
—— *rubrum* [*Sandaracha Græcorum*] red
} Arſenic. { Metalline Sulphurs.

Aſphaltus [*Bitumen Judaicum*] Jews Pitch. A Bitumen.

Biſmuthum [*Marcaſita*] Biſmuth. A metalline Droſs.

Bolus Armena. Armenian,
—— *Bohemica* [*communis*] Bohemian or common
} Bole. An Earth

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

Calcarius, Lime-ſtone. The Stone, which by Calcination becomes Quick-lime.

Calaminaris, Calamine. A Stone.

Chalcitis, Braſs-ſtone *. A metaline Recrement.

Cimo-

Crowns for it; but it was reſerv'd to adorn the *Eaſt-India* Houſe at *Amſterdam*; where it hath been examin'd by the curious, and found to be one entire piece. The beſt is that in large pieces, of a thorough grey-colour without-ſide; mark'd with grey ſpots within, and of an agreeable odour. But it is very apt to be ſophiſticated, or mix'd with gums and other drugs, of which it is very ſuſceptible. *Dict. de Commerce.*

* The true *Chalcitis*, ſometimes alſo called Colcothar, is a ſpecies of naturally red vitriol, in the form of a reddiſh ſtone. The ancients confounded the *Chalcitis* with the *Miſi*, *Melanteria*, and the *Sori*; or rather they ſaid there was a ſucceſſive tranſmutation of theſe four minerals; beginning with *chalcitis*, which then became *miſi*, afterwards *melanteria*, and at length remain'd *ſori*: but our druggiſts

Cimolia alba [*Argilla alba*] Tobacco-pipe Clay.

—— *purpuraſcens*, Fuller's-earth.

Cinnabaris nativa } native
—— *factitia* } factitious } Cinnabar. A mercurial Earth.

Creta alba, white Chalk. An Earth.

Cryſtallus, Cryſtal. A Stone.

Cuprum, Copper. The Metal whereof Braſs, Verdigreaſe, Tutty (or Cadmia) Pompholyx (or *Nil album*) and Spodium (or *Nil griſeum*) are made.

Ferrum nativum } native Iron } The Metal, with its Droſs.
—*factitium* [*Chalybs*] } Steel. }

Hæmatites Lapis, Blood-ſtone.

Hybernicus [*Tegula vel Ardeſia Hybernica*] *Lapis*. *Iriſh* Slate.

Hydragyrus [*Argentum vivum*] Quick-ſilver. A metalline Mineral.

Judaicus } *Lapis*, } Judaic-ſtone.
Lazuli } } Azure-ſtone.

Lemnia Terra, *Lemnian* Earth.

Magnes, The Load-ſtone.

Nephriticus Lapis, the Nephritic-ſtone.

Nitrum

ſell only the chalcitis, and ſcarce any of 'em know the names of the three others. This drug comes to us from *Germany* or *Sweden*, where it is uſually found in the copper-mines. It ought to be choſe in good handſome pieces, of a colour between brown and red, having the taſte of vitriol, and eaſily diſſolving in water; when broke, it ſhould appear brightiſh, and of the colour of copper; but in defect of it, they ſometimes ſubſtitute calcanthum, white copperas calcined, and calamine. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Nitrum [*Sal Petræ*] Nitre. A Salt.
Ochra, Oker. An Earth.
Oſteocolla, Bone-binder. A Stone.
Petroleum, Petreol. A Bitumen.
Plumbum, Lead. The Metal that yields the gold and ſilver Litharge.
Pumex, the Pumice-ſtone.
Rubrica fabrilis, red Oker. An Earth.
Sal Ammoniacum, Sal Ammoniac.
——*commune*, common Salt.
——*Gemmæ*, Sal Gem.
——*marinum*, Sea Salt.
Sileſiaca Terra, *Sileſian* Earth.
Silex, the Flint-ſtone.
Stannum, Tin. The Metal.
Succinum album [*Carabe*] *& flavum*, white and yellow Amber*. Bitumens.
Sulphur vivum, native Sulphur.
——*factitium* [*Caballinum*] common Brimſtone.
Talcum,

* *Amber* is a ſubject much controverted among the naturaliſts, who are not agreed as to its being a mineral or a vegetable production; ſome ſuppoſing it a bitumen, and others a gum. Various arguments are offer'd on both ſides; but the matter of fact comes only to this; that it is certainly found on the coaſts of *Pruſſia*, along the *Baltic*, upon which it is thrown by particular winds; when the Inhabitants fearing it may be waſh'd off again, make all poſſible haſte to take it up, even in the midſt of a ſtorm. It has likewiſe been found in the cleſts of ſome rocks in *Provence* in *France*. Leaving authors to diſpute the point as to its being of the vegetable or mineral nature; we ſhall only add, the genuine amber is hard to procure; becauſe many have the ſecret of counterfeiting it with turpentine and cotton, or with the yolks of eggs and Gum Arabic; whilſt others ſell Gum Copal in its ſtead. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Talcum, Talc. A Stone.
Vitriolum album, white } Vitriol.
—*cæruleum* [*Romanum*] Roman } Metalline
—*viride*, green } Salts.
Unicornu foſſile [*Lithomarga alba*] Mineral Ivory. An Earth *.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS, including ſeveral SIMPLES at once.

The five Opening Roots.

Smallage.
Aſparagus.
Fennel.
Parſley.
Butcher's Broom.

The five Emollient Herbs.

Marſhmallows.
Mallows.
Mercury.
Pellitory of the Wall †.
Violets.

The

* If the Reader deſires any farther acquaintance with the medicinal Simples than he can obtain from theſe Notes, which are only deſign'd to illuſtrate the Hiſtory of ſuch as are leſs generally known, we refer him to Meſſieurs *Lemery*, *Tournefort* and *Pomet*, the *French* Memoirs, and Dr. *Quincy*'s *Engliſh Diſpenſatory*, where he will find a fair and candid account of the whole Claſs, whether vegetable, animal or mineral.

† Inſtead of Pellitory of the Wall, the *London* College reckons Beets among the emollient Herbs.

The four Cordial Flowers.

Borage-Flowers.
Bugloſs-Flowers.
Roſes and
Violets.

The four greater Hot Seeds.

Aniſeed.
Carraway-Seed.
Cummin-Seed, and
Fennel-Seed.

The four leſſer Hot Seeds.

Thoſe of Biſhop's Weed.
Stone-Parſly.
Smallage, and
Wild Carot.

The four greater cold Seeds.

Thoſe of Water-Melons.
Cucumbers.
Gourds, and
Melons.

The four leſſer Cold Seeds.

Thoſe of Succory,
Endive.
Lettice, and
Purſlain,

GENERAL RULES *for the Gathering of* SIMPLES.

I. *Let the annual* Roots *be gather'd before they ſhoot out their ſtems or flowers; the biennial chiefly in the Autumn after the Seed is ſown; and the perennial when the leaves begin to fall, and therefore generally in the Autumn. Having firſt waſh'd away their filth, and cleared them of their withered and corrupted fibres, hang them up in a ſhady, airy place, that they may dry moderately *. Let the thicker be cut into pieces, either length-wiſe or tranſverſly; ſo as to preſerve the cortical part, without the pith. Thoſe roots which loſe their virtues by drying in the air, may be preſerved cover'd up in dry ſand.*

II. *Let* Herbs *be gather'd at the time of their vigor when they have ſhot into perfect leaves, but not yet opened into flowers †. In general, 'tis beſt to take only their tops. Let them be dried as was ordered of roots.*

III. Let

* The reaſon of this caution proceeds hence, that the heat of the ſun will exhale the fine and more volatile parts of vegetables; as is manifeſt from including any freſh gather'd aromatic, or fine-flavour'd plant, in a proper veſſel, and applying a heat no greater than that of the ſummer's ſun, or of the human body in a ſtate of health. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 12—20. PRACTICE.

† For the reaſons whereon this rule is founded, and farther directions relating to the collection of vegetables, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 17, 18, 59, &c. PRACT.

III. *Let* Flowers *be gathered, in the middle ſtate of their expanſion, upon a clear day, before noon; but Roſes, for Conſerve, in the bud, before they open.*

IV. *Let* Seeds *be gathered when ripe, and beginning to dry, before they fall ſpontaneouſly: and underſtand the ſame of* Fruits, *unleſs they are order'd green.*

V. Woods *are generally beſt cut, and their bark ſhaved off, in the Winter* *.

VI. Animals *and* Minerals *ſhou'd be choſe in their utmoſt perfection; unleſs required immature.*

* Whoever deſires to ſee the foundations of theſe ſeveral rules, with what judgment they are laid down, and how full, tho' conciſe, they are; cannot do better than conſult *Boerhaave*'s Proceſſes upon Vegetables, in the *New Method of Chemiſtry.*

SECTION. II.

Previous PREPARATIONS of certain SIMPLES.

Adeps præparatus.
Prepared Fat.

THE *Fat*, being firſt purged of its membranes, blood-veſſels and ſtrings, is to be waſhed in freſh parcels of water, till it will no longer tinge the ſame red; then let it be melted, and ſtrained, and preſerved from the injuries of the air.

Aloë præparata, ſeu lota.
Prepared or waſhed Aloes.

Diſolve the *Aloes* in a ſufficient quantity of ſpring-water, over a gentle fire; then ſtrain it, and throwing away the fæces, evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of Honey. But the pureſt, tranſparent *Aloes* need not be waſh'd.

Am-

Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum.
Prepared Gum-Ammoniac.

Diſſolve *Gum-Ammoniac* in vinegar; ſtrain the Solution, and afterwards evaporate the vinegar with a gentle heat.

Apes præparatæ.
Prepared Bees.

Put *Bees* into a proper veſſel, and dry them with a very ſlow heat.

Bolus Armena præparata.
Bole-Armeniac prepared.

Diſſolve powder'd *Bole* in a ſufficient quantity of ſpring-water; ſtir them well together, and afterward decant the water, now ſaturated with the fine flower. Pour on freſh water, till the Bole is entirely diſſolved, and only the ſmall ſand and ſtones are left behind. Mix the ſeveral parcels of turbid water together, then ſuffer them to reſt, and the bole will ſubſide, which, after the water is poured off, muſt be dry'd for uſe.*

Buſo

* This is an admirable method of procuring ſuch kind of powders fine and clean; and may be advantageouſly applied to many parts of the *materia medica*; being generally a good ſubſtitute for lævigation; as commodiouſly reducing the teſtaceous bodies to any aſſign'd degree of ſubtility.

Buſo Præparatus.
Prepared Toad.

Put *live Toads* in an earthen pot, and dry them in an oven moderately heated to ſuch a degree as that they may be pulverized.

Calaminaris Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Calamine.

Make *Calamine* thrice red hot, and as often quench it in Roſe-water; then levigate it with the ſame water, upon a porphyre, and having by the repeated affuſion of water reduced it into a moſt ſubtle powder, according to the method directed for *Armenian* Bole, afterwards form it into balls.

Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ
Crabs-Claws prepared.

Grind the black tips of *Crabs-Claws* upon a porphyre, with Baulm-water, and make them into Troches.

Corallia præparata.
Prepared Corals.

Corals are prepared in the ſame manner as Crabs-Claws; ſo likewiſe is

Cornu Cervi calcinatum.
Burnt Harts-horn.

Galbanum

Galbanum præparatum.
Prepared Galbanum.

Galbanum is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac.

Hæmatites Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Blood-ſtone.

Grind *Blood-ſtone* upon a porphyre, and with Roſe-water make it into balls.

Lazuli Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Azure-ſtone.

Levigate *Azure-ſtone* upon a porphyre, then waſh it ſeveral times in ſpring-water; and afterwards dry the powder.

Lithargyri præparata.
Prepared Lithargies.

The *Lithargies* are prepared as Bole-Armeniac.

Margaritæ præparatæ.
Prepared Pearls.

Pearls are prepared in the ſame manner as Crabs-Claws.

Martis Limatura præparata.
Filings of Iron prepared.

Take ſuch *Filings of Iron* as have been cleans'd by the magnet *, and ſet them in a

* The *magnet* being a body that attracts nothing but iron, this is generally allow'd the criterion by which to determine whether any given parcel of matter holds it: tho' that metal may virtually, if not actually be contained in ſome ſubſtances which will not anſwer to the loadſtone, as Mr. *Boyle*, M. *Lemery*, &c. have found by experience.

moiſt place, that they may turn to ruſt, which grind to impalpable powder. They are likewiſe prepared with vinegar.

Millepedes præparati.
Prepared Wood-lice.

Wood-lice are prepared in the ſame manner as Bees.

Oculi Cancrorum præparati.
Prepared Crabs-Eyes.

Crabs-Eyes are prepared as Crabs-Claws.

Opium præparatum, vulgo Extractum Opii.
Prepared Opium, commonly called Extract of Opium.

The *Opium* being firſt diſſolved in water, is prepared as Aloes.

Opopanax præparatus.
Prepared Opopanax.

Opopanax is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac; ſo likewiſe is *Sagapenum.*

Plumbum Uſtum.
Calcined or Burnt Lead.

The *Lead* being melted over a moderate fire, is to be kept conſtantly ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, until it becomes a Powder.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus.
Goat's Blood prepared.

About the beginning of Summer open ſome proper artery of a middle-aged *Goat*, and draw out

out a quantity of *Blood*; which, being received in a clean veſſel, is to be dried either by the heat of the ſun, or a ſlack oven.

Succinum præparatum.
Prepared Amber.

Amber is prepared as Crabs-Claws.

Teſtæ Oſtreorum præparatæ.
Prepared Oyſter-Shells.

Take only the hollow half of the *Oyſter-Shells*, waſh and clean them very well, then dry them in the ſun for a few days, and pulverize them in a marble-mortar, till they become a paſte, which lay again in the ſun to dry, then grind them to an impalpable powder.

Tutiæ præparata.
Prepared Tutty.

Tutty is prepared as *Lapis Calaminaris.*

N. B. As often as theſe Simples are met with in this Diſpenſatory, we ſuppoſe them prepared in the manner here deſcribed; unleſs they are expreſly ordered crude, or unprepared.

SECTION. III.

DISTILL'D WATERS.

Aquæ Stillatitiæ ſimplices.

ANgelicæ.
Artemeſiæ.
Cardui benedict.
Ceraſor. nigr. *Fruct.*
contuſis nucleis
Chamæmeli *Flor.*
Fœniculi.
Hyſſopi.
Meliſſæ.
Menthæ.
Petroſelini.
Pulegij vulg.
Roſarum *Flor.*
Rutæ.
Sabinæ.
Sambuci *Flor* *.

Di-

* Among the Simple-waters of the Shops there is hardly any equal, either as a Cordial or Stomachic, unto that which is diſtill'd by a very gentle heat from the wild Pepper-Mint, with brown hairy leaves and ſhort looſe, reddiſh ſpikes or tufts on the ſtalks. Accordingly we find it has prevailed much of late in *London*, with thoſe who are acquainted with the Plant.

Diſtill'd Simple Waters,

Of Angelica.
Baulm.
Black Cherries, with their Stones crack'd.
Camomile Flowers.
Carduus benedictus.
Elder Flowers.
Fennel.
Hyſſop.
Mint.
Mugwort.
Parſley.
Pennyroyal.
Roſe-buds.
Rue.
Savin *.

GENERAL

* The ſhops were formerly burthen'd with an uſeleſs *farrago* of ſimple waters; the number whereof is here juſtly retrench'd, and only the more efficacious retain'd. It is certain, that nearly the whole number here ſet down poſſeſs the medicinal virtues of the reſpective ſimples; whereas in abundance of Pharmacopœia's we have ſeveral ſimple waters that can lay no great claim thereto; ſuch are thoſe of Succory, Fumatory, Plantain, Oak, &c. and even in moſt catalogues there might lie ſome objection againſt the Carduus, Mugwort, and red Poppy-Water; which ſhould ſeem, as is but too common, retain'd more out of cuſtom than from any certainty of their being impregnated with the virtues of the plants; ſince they contain ſo little eſſential oil. But this objection is entirely ſet aſide by the following rule, wherein ſuch kind of plants are expreſsly

order'd to be imperfectly fermented before diſtillation; which ſo unlocks the ſubſtance thereof, as to permit their efficacious parts to riſe. And this may give us a ſpecimen, how thoroughly acquainted the compilers of the Diſpenſatory were with the natures of things, and how well qualified for the work they undertook. But for a fuller illuſtration of this point, and aſcertaining the preciſe doctrine it leads to, we muſt refer to *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, where theſe matters are very inſtructively handled. PRACTICE, p. 57, 69.

GENERAL RULES for Diſtilling

SIMPLE WATERS.

I. *The plants, with their ſeveral parts, ought to be freſh gather'd* *.

II. *Being firſt a little bruis'd, let thrice their own quantity of ſpring-water be pour'd thereon; but leſs will ſuffice in caſe they are juicy, and if dry they muſt have a greater quantity. Black Cherries require but a very ſmall quantity of water to be added to them for diſtillation. The Waters are to be drawn off by the Alembic with its refrigeratory, having firſt luted the junctures; and may be kept running ſo long as any ſmell and taſte of the plant can be perceived in them; but the faint empyreumatic vapours which ariſe afterwards muſt be carefully avoided.*

III. *Thoſe plants which abound with an aromatic and fragrant oil, ſhould be immediately committed to diſtillation: but thoſe that contain a more fix'd oil, or owe part of their virtues to a kind of volatile ſalt, ſuch as* Wormwood, Carduus benedictus, Mugwort, Camomile, *&c. ought firſt to undergo an imperfect fermentation with yeaſt; that is, they*

* For thus alone you will obtain their fine volatile parts; or, to ſpeak in the language of that admirable chemiſt *Boerhaave*, the native or preſiding ſpirit thereof. But if this be the ſole point in view, 'tis better not at all to bruiſe, or ſo much as cruſh the ſubject. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 12, 20. PRACT.

should be distill'd in the beginning of the fermentation, without staying till it is finish'd *. *The Waters distill'd from* Baulm *and* Rue *require to be cohobated, or drawn over again from the fresh plant, to give them a due strength.*

IV. *If any drops of oil float upon the surface of the water, they must be carefully taken off* †.

Aqua Cinnamomi sine vino.
Cinnamon Water without spirit.

To a pound of Cinnamon add twelve pints of spring-water, and let them steep together for two days: then draw off the water till it ceases to run milky ‡.

Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino.
Cinnamon Water with spirit.

Infuse a pound of Cinnamon in a Gallon of *French* Brandy, and distil off the water as the former ‖.

Aqua

* For if the fermentation be once finish'd, the oily part of the plant is become inflammable spirit.

† Otherwise essential oil might come to be given instead of a simple water; this therefore renders the water purer, and fitter for immediate use: but then it will not keep so long, nor prove so strong as if the oil were suffer'd to remain a-top.

‡ It is judiciously prescrib'd by Dr. *Fuller*, to add an ounce of white sugar-candy to each pint of this water, in order to prevent the separation of the ponderous oil; for want of which addition, or something like it, the small cinnamon-water of the shops will not long keep good.

‖ If this water be required exceedingly fine, clear, and well flavour'd, it should not be drawn below proof, as the Distillers call it; or no lower, or more aqueous than pure brandy: but as here order'd, it seems design'd to be drawn consi-

Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ.
Hungary Water.

To two pounds of Roſemary-flowers, add two quarts of rectified ſpirit of wine; and juſt as the flowers are freſh gather'd, let them immediately be diſtill'd in *balneo mariæ* *.

COMPOUND WATERS.

Aqua Abſinthii compoſita.
Compound Wormwood Water.

Take of Calamus aromaticus Root, the yellow part of freſh Orange-peel, and of Cinnamon, each four ounces; the tops of Roman Wormwood, half a pound; thoſe of Mint, two ounces; the leſſer Cardamoms and Mace, each one ounce: ſlice or cut thoſe ingredients that require it, bruiſe the others, and pour thereon two gallons of *French* Brandy; let them ſteep together for four days, then draw off two gallons by the alembic †.

Aqua

conſiderably lower; as indeed it muſt, to gain the full virtues of ſo large a proportion of Cinnamon; in which caſe it will turn milky, like the former; a due quantity of ſpring-water being put into the ſtill to anſwer that demand.

* This ought to be done *in balneo mariæ*, without the addition of water; which might take off from the delicate native flavour of the Roſemary-flowers.

† This appears to be an excellent compound Wormwood-

Aqua Alexiteria.
Alexiterial Water.

Take of Elder-flowers freſh gather'd, and of the freſh Leaves of Scordium, each two pounds; of Angelica and Baulm, each one pound; of Mint and Rue, each half a pound; to theſe add three gallons of ſpring-water, and diſtil according to the rules of art *.

Aqua

wood-water; the addition of the orange-peel, which others omit, will make it wonderfully grateful, ſtomachic and cardiac; but the oily ingredients being in ſo large a proportion, it is judiciouſly order'd to draw off no more than the quantity of ſpirit pour'd on; that is, not below proof, otherwiſe the oils would turn the water milky, and make it diſpleaſing to the eye, and apt to riſe ungrateful upon the ſtomach.

* By the way, we may here obſerve the difference made by the compilers between *ſimple* and *compound* waters: the vulgar eſteem thoſe as *ſimple waters* which are made without ſpirit, only by the diſtillation of vegetables, whether one or more, and ſpring-water; and thoſe as *compound waters*, which are prepar'd with ſpirit; though it be only from a ſingle ingredient: thus both ſmall and ſtrong cinnamon-water, *Hungary*-water, *&c.* in ſome Diſpenſatories are found among the compounds; but with the Royal College of *Edinburgh*, that deſerves to be call'd a ſimple water, which is made from one ſimple ingredient; and that a compound, which is made from more; whether the liquor added in either caſe be aqueous, ſpirituous, or both. Thus under the title of ſimple waters, or rather (which ſhews their

Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita.

Compound Bryony Water.

Take of Bryony-roots, one pound; of wild Valerian-roots, four ounces; Pennyroyal and Rue, of each half a pound; the tops of Savin, the leaves of Mugwort, and the flowers of Feverfew, each an ounce; the yellow of freſh Orange-peel, and of Lovage-ſeed, each two ounces: upon theſe ingredients, when duly cut and bruis'd, pour two gallons and a half of *French* Brandy; then let them infuſe together for four days, and afterwards draw off two gallons and a half *.

Aqua

their great exactneſs) after the catalogue of aqueous ſimple waters, come cinnamon-water and *Hungary*-water, as being prepar'd from ſingle ingredients; and among the compounds, alexiterial-water, as drawn from ſeveral plants; though not a drop of inflammable ſpirit enters its compoſition.

* The compound Bryony-water of the Diſpenſatory of the Royal College of *London* ſeems to promiſe fairer than this for an hyſteric, on account of the myrrh and caſtor they add; but the authors of the preſent, doubtleſs conſider'd that little of either, ſuitable to this intention, and eſpecially of the myrrh, would riſe by diſtillation; ſo play'd the good husband, and ſhew'd their ſagacity in dropping 'em; having otherwiſe treated each in a ſuitable manner, to gain their medicinal parts and virtues. See *Tincture of Myrrh*, and *Tincture of Caſtor*.

Aqua Epidemia.
Plague Water.

Take of the roots of Maſterwort and Butter-bur, each four ounces; *Virginia* Snake-root and Zedoary, each two ounces; the leaves of Scordium, ſix ounces; the ſeeds of Angelica and Bayberries, each three ounces: bruiſe, ſlice, or cut the ingredients, as they ſhall require, pour thereon two gallons and a half of *French* brandy; and when they have ſtood to digeſt for four days, draw off the like quantity, *viz.* two gallons and a half *.

Aqua mirabilis.
The wonderful Water.

Take of Cinnamon, two ounces; the yellow part of Citron or Lemon-peel, one ounce; of the leſſer Cardamoms and Mace, each half an ounce; Cubebs, two drams; and of Baulm leaves, ſix ounces: bruiſe them together, digeſt them with a gallon of *French* brandy for the

* This compoſition is not, like the Plague-water of other Diſpenſatories, clogg'd with uſeleſs ingredients, that afford nothing proper to the intention, by diſtillation; ſuch as Celandine, Carduus, Centory, Gentian, *&c.* but is directed with diſcernment, and deſign'd as a high carminative cordial in malignant caſes, or great depreſſions.

the ſpace of fourdays; and draw off the like quantity by diſtillation *.

Aqua Petroſelini compoſita.
Compound Parſley-Water.

Take of Parſley-root, four ounces; freſh Horſe-radiſh root, three ounces; Juniper-berries, ſix ounces; the tops of St. *John*'s-wort, biting Arſmart and Elder-flowers, of each two ounces; the ſeeds of wild Carrot, ſweet Fennel and Parſley, of each an Ounce and half; ſlice and bruiſe the ingredients, and add thereto two gallons of *French* Brandy: let them ſteep together for four days, and then draw off two gallons by diſtillation †.

Aqua

* This is an excellant *Aqua mirabilis*; the addition of the Citron-peel, Cinnamon and Baulm, renders it very agreeable to the ſtomach, and greatly increaſes its cordial virtues; Cinnamon, as Dr. *Fuller* judiciouſly obſerves, being one of the moſt pleaſant, as well as moſt effectual of all the ſtomachic ſpices. And the like may be ſaid of Citron-peel. We may likewiſe obſerve with what judgment the juice of Celandine, retain'd by ſome other Diſpenſatories of prime note, is here dropt by the Royal College of *Edinburgh*, as of no manner of ſignificancy. The original author of the compoſition, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, doubtleſs obſerving the drinkers of ſtrong waters very much inclin'd to the Jaundice, was willing to give them a ſpecific for that diſeaſe, in form of a ſpirituous liquor, and therefore order'd the juice of Celandine in this water; but this, the Doctor obſerves, was ridiculous; becauſe that juice, by diſtillation yields none of its bitter, acrimonious flavour, or medicinal virtue; but only a mere inſipid inefficacious phlegm.

† On the footing of the preſent practice, this water is well contriv'd to anſwer its original intention, that of a diuretic,

Aqua Pæoniæ compoſita.
Compound Piony-Water.

Take of the roots of male Piony, two ounces; thoſe of wild Valerian, an ounce and half; and thoſe of white Dittany, an ounce; of Piony-ſeeds, ſix drams; of the freſh flowers of Lilly of the Valley, four ounces; of thoſe of Lavender and Roſemary, each two ounces; of the tops of Betony, Marjoram, Rue, and Sage, each an ounce: ſlice and bruiſe the ingredients, pour upon them a gallon and half of *French* Brandy, and after they have ſtood to ſteep for four days, draw off the ſame quantity of the water *.

Aqua

diuretic, or lithontriptic: the St. *John*'s-wort, indeed, may be objected to in diſtillation; but it is no leſs celebrated for its pungent volatile parts, than its nephritic virture. The Elder-flowers likewiſe will hardly paſs without cenſure, unleſs it be recollected that they afford a well-ſcented water by diſtillation, and are allow'd to be diſcutient as well as emollient and anodyne; ſo that theſe being all the exceptionable ingredients in this compoſition, if they be granted not unſuitable, the reſt are certainly excellent, and well adapted.

* The compound Piony-water of the Royal-College of *London*, is, in the opinion of a candid judge, *very faulty in its contrivance*, who therefore, with due ſubmiſſion, offers an amendment thereof; but to this I believe he would have no objection to make, no amendment to offer; ſo elegant, skilful, and efficacious is the compoſition, and yet ſo ſimple.

Aqua Raphani compoſita.
Compound Radiſh-Water.

Take of the roots of Horſe-radiſh, three pounds; the freſh leaves of Scurvy-graſs, and thoſe of Water-creſſes, each two pounds; the yellow of freſh Orange-peel, the Lemon-peel, each three ounces; *Winter*'s-bark, four ounces; Nutmeg, one ounce; cut and bruiſe the ingredients; add to them three gallons of *French* Brandy, let them macerate together for two days, and then draw off three gallons *.

Aqua Theriacalis.
Treacle-Water.

Take of † the roots of Butterbur, a pound; thoſe of Angelica and Maſter-wort, each half a pound;

* It is doubtleſs much better here to uſe the bruis'd leaves of the ſcurvy-graſs and creſſes, than their expreſs'd aqueous juice; as, with the addition of an extraordinary and detrimental trouble, is order'd by others; for after the expreſſion, a large proportion of the ſalt, or volatile pungent part remains in the preſſings, which to the making of the eſſential ſalt of any vegetable, are always well waſh'd with water to get it out.

† The green walnut-husks are here very judiciouſly omitted, as well as the juice thereof preſcrib'd by others; as containing none of the efficacious parts capable of riſing by diſtillation: The Lemon-juice too, adopted by ſome in this compoſition, is here dropt, the diſtill'd vinegar, put into the water after diſtillation, richly ſupplying its place; and

a pound; of Zedoary roots, four ounces; the leaves of Rue and Scordium, each ſix ounces; *Venice*-Treacle, a pound; *French* Brandy, three gallons: digeſt all together for four days, and afterwards diſtil off three gallons of water; to which add two quarts of diſtill'd Vinegar *.

GENERAL

and much better anſwering the intentions of a ſudorific, and an alexipharmic; which ſeem principally aim'd at in this excellent compoſition. But inſtead of diſtill'd vinegar, ſome unadviſedly add a correſponding proportion of ſpirit of vitriol, or other mineral acid to the Treacle-water; which conſiderably alters the nature of the medicine. Vinegar is an acid made by a double fermentation, a thing *ſui generis*, and not to be match'd by the acid juices of vegetables, whether Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Crabs, Barberries, *&c.* nor by thoſe of minerals, whether Vitriol, Sulphur, *&c.* from all which it differs almoſt as much as from any thing elſe: true, it it acid upon the tongue like them; but it liquifies the blood, is antipeſtilential, ſuddenly cures drunkenneſs, ſurfeits, the plague, and does a thouſand things, both as a medicine and a menſtruum, which they will not. For proof of this, ſee the Hiſtory of Vinegar in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*.

* We have here in ſmall compaſs, and without any great apparatus, a ſufficient ſtock of compound waters, which may eaſily be made to anſwer all the intentions that can at any time require their Aſſiſtance. The *Aqua Abſinthii compoſita* is a very good ſtomachic; the *Aqua alexiteria* an innocent, but powerful alexipharmic; the *Aqua Bryonia compoſita* an excellent hyſteric; the *Aqua Epidemia* an invigorating carminative; the *Aqua mirabilis* an excellent cordial; the *Aqua Petroſelina* an effectual diuretic; the *Aqua Pæonia compoſita* a very good cephalic; the *Aqua Raphani*

GENERAL RULES for Diſtilling Compound Waters.

I. *The plants, together with their parts, ſhould be moderately and newly dried; except in thoſe caſes when they are order'd freſh and green.*

II. *After they have been duly macerated or digeſted, ſuch a proportion of ſpring-water ſhould be added thereto, as may, at leaſt, prevent any empyreuma, or burnt flavour from the ſtill.*

III. *The quantity of the water drawn off, need not always be preciſely the ſame with that of the ſpirit * poured on; ſo as never to exceed it:*

Raphani compoſita, a fine antiſcorbutic; and the *Aqua Theriacalis*, an admirable and ſprightly ſudorific: ſo that it is hard to ſay, what of this kind could be farther deſired, and at the ſame time, well ſuited to the form and uſe of a compound water, to render the ſet more compleat; which again gives us to ſee the judgment wherewith this Diſpenſatory was compiled: always to order but juſt what is ſufficient, in the moſt ſuitable and effectual manner, beſpeaks uncommon skill and ſagacity in the preſcriber. And this the reader cannot but be delighted to obſerve in the courſe of this Diſpenſatory; which to have here, once for all, remark'd, to give him the clue, will, we apprehend, be ſufficient.

* Dr. *Fuller*, with good reaſon, would have all compound waters diſtill'd from highly rectified ſpirit of wine, and pure water; by which means not only the compoſition will be untainted with the nauſeous and fœtid flegm, conſtantly remaining in Brandies and the common Spirits

it: for diſtillation may be continued to advantage, as long as the water comes over milky *.

IV. *The liquor that runs off firſt in diſtillation, is ſometimes kept ſeparate, under the title of* Spirit; *and the ſucceeding part artificially fined down or freed from its milkineſs: but the beſt way is to mix the ſeveral runnings together, without clarification; ſo as that the waters may contain the full virtues of the reſpective plants, tho' they appear leſs clear, or pleaſing to the eye, for it* †.

ſold by Diſtillers; but alſo a certain rule will be had for making the ſame waters, at all times and ſeaſons, of the ſame degree of ſtrength; and that too at a cheaper rate, than by truſting to what the Diſtillers call Proof-Goods: ſince one gallon of well rectified ſpirit of wine will give three of a compound water, as the Doctor judges, ſufficiently ſtrong.

* That is, as long as the eſſential oil continues to aſcend in any quantity; for this mixing its ſmall particles along with the flegm or water, is what gives the milky caſt.

† The reaſons of theſe ſeveral rules are admirably deduc'd by the diligent *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*; to which we therefore refer the Reader, who deſires to ſee how juſt and rational they are, and from what depth of pharmaceutical knowledge deriv'd. See PRACTICE, *p.* 16, 18, 57, 69, *& alibi paſſim.*

SEC-

SECTION. IV.

Spirits by Distillation.

Spiritus Vini rectificatus.
Rectified Spirit of Wine.

TAKE what quantity you pleaſe of *French* Brandy, and draw off half as much by diſtillation with a very ſlow fire.

This Spirit being digeſted two days with a fourth part of Salt of Tartar, made very dry and ground to a fine powder; being then diſtill'd with a very gentle heat in a glaſs cucurbit, it becomes Alcohol.

Spiritus Cochleariæ.
Spirit of Scurvy-graſs.

Take of freſh Scurvy-graſs bruis'd, ten pounds; and rectified Spirit of Wine, five pints; let them macerate together for twelve

hours; and then draw off five pints of the liquor, in *balneo mariæ* *.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus.
Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine made from *French* Brandy, three gallons; and by degrees drop in (frequently ſhaking it about) the following diſtill'd oils; *viz.* of Lavender, an ounce and half; Roſemary, one ounce; Marjoram, ſix drams; Lemon-peels, half an ounce; Nutmegs, three drams; Cloves, two drams; Cinnamon, one dram.

Let one half of this Spirit, thus ſaturated with the eſſential oils, be drawn off to the quantity of two thirds of the whole, by diſtillation in *balneo mariæ*.

In the Spirit thus diſtill'd, ſuſpend in a bit of fine linen, of red Sanders-wood pulverized, one ounce; of Cochineal and *Engliſh* Saffron, each two drams; and if the Spirit be deſired perfumed, one ſcruple of Ambergreaſe, and ten grains of Muſk.

Spiritus

* This is vulgarly call'd plain or white ſpirit of ſcurvy-graſs, to diſtinguiſh it from a compound, red ſort, commonly ſold by the name of golden, or purging ſpirit of ſcurvy-graſs; which is made by diſſolving an ounce of roſin of Jalap, Scammony, or Gamboge in the former. See *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, *p.* 339. *Edit.* 5.

Spiritus Salinus Aromaticus.
Saline Aromatic Spirit.

To the other half of the formentioned Spirit, saturated with the essential oils, add of volatile Sal-ammoniac, eight ounces; and immediately distil off two thirds of the whole, in *balneo mariæ*.



SECTION V.

WATERS *by Infuſion, and* VINEGARS.

Aqua Aluminoſa.
Allum-Water.

TAKE of Corroſive Mercury Sublimate, and Roch-allum, each two drams: the allum and ſublimate being ground in a glaſs-mortar, let them boil, together with a quart of Spring-water, in a glaſs-veſſel, till one half is evaporated; then the Remainder being ſuffer'd to ſettle ſufficiently, pour off the clear liquor from the fæces *.

Aqua

* The operator ſhould be cautious to avoid the ſteams in the evaporation, becauſe they are poiſonous. The liquor, according to Dr. *Fuller*, ought to ſtand five days at reſt, for the fæces to ſubſide, before the clear is filtred off for uſe. *Fallopius* is the original author of this water, who contriv'd it for cuticular eruptions, puſtules, and ſmall ulcers; but he ſeldom, for this purpoſe, made uſe of it alone, as being too corroſive; but diluted it ſometimes with twice, ſometimes with thrice, and ſometimes with four times its own quantity of Roſe-water.

Aqua Calcis, ſeu Benedicta.
Lime-Water.

Take a pound of Quick-lime, and a gallon of hot Spring-water; ſtir them well together; afterwards ſuffer the lime to ſubſide, and pour off the clear liquor, which ſhould be kept well ſtopp'd up from the air in a caſk.

After the ſame manner, a Lime-water is alſo made from calcined Oyſter-ſhells, Cockle-ſhells, *&c.* *

Aqua Benedicta compoſita.

Take of the ſhavings of the wood and Bark of Saſſafras, two ounces; Nutmeg, three drams; ſcraped Liquorice, one ounce; and of freſh Lime-water, two quarts: digeſt them

* This is an excellent water for internal, as well as external uſes; it is not only approved of for inflammations, burns, cautaneous eruptions, the eryſipelas, old ulcers, gangrenes, *&c.* but it is alſo famous for its virtues in catarrhs, the phthiſic, dropſy, diabetes, and particularly the ſcurvy in northern climates; but how it comes to be eminently ſerviceable in *England*, *Holland*, &c. againſt ſcurvy, and as remarkably detrimental in the ſame diſtemper in *Italy*, the ſouthern parts of *France*, &c. is what perplex'd ſome eminent Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences of *Paris*; but is handſomely accounted for by the judicious *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 292. PRACT.

for two days in a very close vessel, then strain and add two ounces of the Syrup of Balsam.

Aqua Ophthalmica.

Eye-Water.

Take of unprepared Bole-armeniac, two ounces; unprepared Tutty, an ounce; and of white Vitriol, half an ounce: reduce them to powder, and pour thereon two quarts of hot Spring-water; boil them a little together, and stir the mixture frequently; and, after due time allow'd for it to settle, pour off the clear *.

Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata.

Eye-Water with Camphire.

This is made as the former; only adding to the powders, two drams of rubbed Camphire †.

Aqua

* This simple eye-water has all the virtues of other more elaborate compositions; and seems derived from solid experience, which confirms it excellent, rather than a pompous theory.

† This has nearly the same virtues as the *Aqua Camphorata*, so much commended by Dr. *Quincy* in his *Compleat Dispensatory*, p. 375.

Aqua Phagedænica.
Phagedenic Water.

Take a pint of Lime-water, and half a dram of corrosive Mercury-sublimate, and make a solution thereof *.

Aqua Sapphirina.
Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take a pint of fresh Lime-water, and two drams of Sal-Ammoniac; make a solution thereof, and put it into a copper vessel 'till it has from thence acquir'd a blue colour †.

Aqua Styptica.
Styptic Water.

Take of blue Vitriol and Roch-Allum, each half a pound; Spring-water, two quarts: boil them together 'till the salts are dissolved, and afterwards filtre the liquor; to each pint whereof add a dram of Oil of Vitriol ‡.

* The title of this water sufficiently denotes its virtues and use, as being a good lotion for old eating ulcers, if occasionally diluted with water, or mixed with spirit of wine, *&c.*

† This water is chiefly used for taking away specks, or curing ulcers in the eyes, two or three drops being suffer'd to fall thereon at a time.

‡ This is much the same with Dr. *Sydenham*'s Stiptic-water, the flegm of vitriol being here dropt, and its place more commodiously supply'd by spring-water.

VINEGARS.

Acetum diſtillatum, ſeu Spirtus Aceti.
Diſtill'd Vinegar, or Spirit of Vinegar.

Take any quantity of the beſt Vinegar, put it into a glazed earthen pan, and by the gentle heat of a *balneum mariæ* exhale about one fourth thereof *; then diſtil the remainder by the alembic; the fire being gradually increaſed in the operation †, ſo long as the ſpirit comes off clear.

Acetum Roſaceum.
Vinegar of Roſes.

Take of red Roſes dried and clipp'd from their white heels, one pound; the beſt Vinegar, one gallon: let them ſtand to infuſe in the ſun, put up in a well-cloſed veſſel, for forty days; then ſtrain off the liquor. The operation may be ſooner performed by letting them boil in *balneo mariæ* for ſome hours ‡.

In

* That is, to carry off the flegm, which will riſe better with ſo gentle a heat, in a flat earthen pan, than by being diſtill'd *per retortam.*

† As the heavier acid is to be raiſed.

‡ The Vinegar of Roſes, as Dr. *Quincy* obſerves, is ſeldom uſed but in embrocations, for the head or temples, in ſome kinds of the head-ach, where it frequently does great ſervice; tho' it might likewiſe be uſefully added to Juleps, Draughts, or the like, in malignant fevers, where cordial acids are required.

In like manner are prepared the Vinegars of *Rue*, *Elder*, &c.

Acetum Scilliticum.
Vinegar of Squills.

Take of Squills, cut ſmall, one pound; beſt Vinegar, three quarts: let them ſtand to infuſe in the ſun, as was order'd of Vinegar of Roſes, and afterwards preſs and ſtrain off the liquor *.

Acetum Theriacale.
Treacle-Vinegar.

Take of the Treacle of *Andromachus*, or that of the College of *Edinburgh*, one pound; beſt Vinegar, two quarts: digeſt them together, with a gentle heat, for three days, and afterwards ſtrain off the liquor †.

Acetum

* This medicated Vinegar is not ſo much in uſe among us as it ſeems to deſerve; we ſeldom order it but in *Oxymel ſcilliticum*; tho' when uſed alone it powerfully breaks away viſcid flegm, and expectorates or vomits with great ſucceſs in phthiſical and aſthmatical caſes; and poſſibly the better for not being clogg'd with honey.

† This promiſes very fair for being an admirable medicated vinegar, and in many caſes preferable to Treacle-water, as particularly where a ſudden ſweat is required, a venomous bite, or any infection received, &c. on which account ſomething like it richly deſerves a place in all publick Diſpenſatories, and conſequently in the ſhops; in its ſtead the *Tinctura Theriacalis* of the *London* Diſpenſatory may be uſed in ſome caſes.

Acetum Lithargyrites.
Litharge Vinegar.

Take four ounces of Litharge of Gold, and one pint of the beſt Vinegar: digeſt them in a ſand heat for four days, often ſhaking the glaſs, then filtre the liquor *.

* The compilers have in this article of vinegar avoided as well the wrong-judg'd *copia* of the *German*, as the penury of ſome other Diſpenſatories; the beſt and moſt efficacious are here retain'd, and which, by a ſuitable contrivance in the extemporaneous preſcriber, may well anſwer the ends to be rationally expected from ſo noble a menſtruum and medicine as vinegar; for the virtues and uſes whereof we muſt refer to the judicious *Boerhaave*, who in the *New Method of Chemiſtry* gives us its chemical hiſtory. PRACT. p. 142—152.

SECTION VI.

TINCTURES, ELIXIRS, AND MEDICATED WINES.

Tinctura Antimonii.
Tincture of Antimony.

TAKE of Antimony and Nitre, each two ounces; reduce them to powder; and throw it, by degrees, into four ounces of ſalt of Tartar, contain'd in a crucible, and made to flow by a violent fire; let them continue in fuſion for half an hour; then pour the mixture into an iron mortar, made hot and dry to receive it *: pulverize the maſs hot, ſuffer it not to cool, but throw it into a hot matraſs; and laſtly, pour thereon a quart of rectified ſpirit of Wine: digeſt them together for eight days,

* Obſerve, that not a drop of water remain in the mortar, otherwiſe it might fly in pieces, and do conſiderable damage.

days, with gentle heat of a *balneum mariæ*, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Antiphthiſica.
Tincture againſt the Phthiſic.

Take of Saccharum Saturni, one ounce and an half; Vitriol of Iron, one ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, one pint; and without heat, draw a Tincture †.

Tinctura Balſamica.
Balſamic Tincture.

Take of Balſam Capivi, one ounce; *Peruvian* Balſam, three drams; Balſam of *Tolu*, two drams; Benjamin, half a dram; *Engliſh* Saffron, one ſcruple; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, one pint: digeſt them for four days in *balneo mariæ*, and afterwards ſtrain off the tincture.

Tinctura Cantharidum.
Tincture of Cantharides.

Take two drams of Cantharides, a pint and a half of rectified Spirit of Wine: digeſt them with

* This Tincture is little more than a tincture of ſalt of tartar impregnated with the ſulphur of antimony, the metalline part whereof will not be taken up by ſpirit of wine. It is accounted ſudorific and hyſteric, and thought to poſſeſs the virtues of the common *Tinctura metallorum*. But what is rationally to be expected from this medicine, we cannot know better than from the learned *Boerhaave*, in his chemical hiſtory of Antimony. See *New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 303—322. PRACT.

† For the character of this medicine, ſee *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, p. 271.

with a very gentle heat for two days; and pour to the ſtrained Tincture one ounce of Balſam *Capivi*, half an ounce of the Roſin of Guaiacum, and half a dram of Cochineal: digeſt them in *balneo mariæ* for four or five days, then ſtrain off the Tincture, to which add two drams of Camphire, and one dram of the diſtilled Oil of Juniper *.

Tinctura Caſtorei.
Tincture of Caſtor.

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, an ounce and half; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digeſt them together in a gentle heat for four days; and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura

* This appears to be a very judicious preſcription; wherein the *Cantharides* are match'd ſo well, as to prove ſerviceable in all thoſe caſes that require their aſſiſtance; but leſt they ſhould be apt to cauſe excoriations, or do other miſchief, the wary compilers have added their corrector, Camphire. It ſeems to be a better preparation than that troubleſome one ſo highly magnified by Dr. *Quincy*, and deſerves the ſame character; eſpecially for gleets and ſeminal weakneſſes, when other remedies fail. See *Quincy*'s Diſpenſatory, p. 324, 325.

† In the former Edition was added a dram of the ſalt of Tartar, to unlock the reſinous texture of the Caſtor, that the menſtruum might take up much more of the ingredient than otherwiſe; and not leave ſo large a bottom, as when ſpirit of Caſtor, if ever that be applied for this purpoſe, or ſpirit of Wine, alone, is uſed to extract the Tincture. But here the ſalt of Tartar is omitted, as being apt to volatilize the animal ſalts of the Caſtor, and diſpoſe them to be more eaſily diſſipated.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.
Tincture of the Peruvian *Bark.*

Take of coarſe *Peruvian* Bark pulverized, three ounces; of *Virginian* Snake-root and Gentian, each two drams; *French* Brandy, a quart. Digeſt them together four days, and filter the Tincture.

Tinctura Croci.
Tincture of Saffron.

Take of *Engliſh* Saffron, an ounce; and *French* Brandy, a pint: digeſt them together for three days, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

This Tincture is alſo prepar'd with *Canary* Wine *.

Tinctura Cephalica.
Cephalic Tincture.

Take of Piony-root, two ounces; the roots of Caſmunar and white Dittany, each ſix drams; wild Valerian-root and Miſletoe of the Oak, each one ounce; Peacock's dung and Roſemary-flowers, each half an ounce; and of *French* White-wine, ſix pints: digeſt them for four days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

Tinctura

* And likewiſe, according to the Royal College of *London*, with Treacle-water; tho' by this means, on account of the acid in the Treacle-water, the tincture is ſoon loſt again.

Tinctura Cephalica Purgans.
Purging Cephalic Tincture.

This is made, by adding to the former Tincture, two ounces of Senna-leaves, one ounce of black Hellebore-root, and a quart of *French* White-wine.

Tinctura Fuliginis.
Tincture of Soot.

Take of ſhining Wood-ſoot, one ounce; of Aſſa Fœtida, half an ounce; *French* Brandy, a pint: digeſt them together four days, and filter the Tincture for uſe.

Tinctura Hellebori nigri.
Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of black Hellebore, four ounces; Cochineal, half a dram; bruiſe them, and pour thereon a quart of *Spaniſh* White-wine: digeſt them together, in a very ſoft heat, for four days; and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Jalappæ.
Tincture of Jalap.

Take three ounces of Jalap-root, reduced to a groſs powder; pour upon it a pint of rectified ſpirit of Wine: let them digeſt for eight days in a gentle heat; then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

* For the character of this medicine, ſee Dr. *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, p. 413.

† For a proper menſtruum to fetch out the full virtues of Jalap, both ſaline and reſinous, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 159. PRACT.

Tinctura Jalappæ compoſita.
Compound Tincture of Jalap.

Take of Jalap-root, ſix drams; black Hellebore-root, three drams; Juniper-berries and the ſhavings of Guaiacum, each half an ounce; and of *French* Brandy, one pint and an half: digeſt them for three days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.
Tincture of Indian *Root.*

Take of Ipecacuanha-root pulverized, one ounce; of Cochineal, a ſcruple: digeſt them for two days in a pint of *Canary* or *Spaniſh* White-wine, and filter the Tincture for uſe.

Tinctura Laccæ.
Tincture of Gum-Lac.

Take of Gum-Lac, one ounce; Myrrh, half an ounce: reduce them to powder; then pour on as much Oil of Tartar as will make the whole into a ſoft paſte; after which, dry it by a gentle fire, and add thereto a pint of ſpirit of Scurvy-graſs: digeſt all in *balneo mariæ* for four days; and then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura

* The way of making this tincture is well order'd; for unleſs the Gums were firſt mix'd with ſalt of Tartar, expos'd to a moiſt air, and then dry'd, they would hardly yield any tincture to the menſtruum. But for fuller inſtructions relating to this point, the reader may conſult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, where he will receive ample ſatisfaction. See p. 157, 164. PRACT.

Tinctura Martis Edinenſis.
The Edinburgh *Tincture of Iron.*

Take of the Filings of Iron unprepared, three ounces; of dulcified ſpirit of Sea-ſalt, two pounds: digeſt them together for three days in a moderate ſand heat, and filter the Tincture.

Tinctura Martis *Ludovici.*
Ludovicus's *Tincture of Iron.*

Take of the Vitriol of Iron, and of white Tartar, each two ounces; Spring-water, one pint and an half: boil the whole to the conſiſtence of honey; put the maſs into a matraſs, and pour thereto a pint and an half of rectified ſpirit of Wine: digeſt for two days in *balneo mariæ*, and filtre the Tincture.

Tinctura Martis *Mynſichti.*
Mynſicht's *Tincture of Iron.*

Take of the filings of Iron, and of Sal-ammoniac in powder, each two ounces: mix them together, and, by degrees, caſt the whole into an ignited crucible, that the vapours may aſcend; and when they riſe no longer, increaſe the fire, ſo as that the maſs may glow: then being at length ſuffer'd to cool, reduce it to powder; put it into a matraſs, and pour upon it a part of *French* White-wine; then digeſt in a very gentle heat; and laſtly, filtre the tincture*.

Tinctura

* Of the ſeveral ways hitherto propos'd for making *Mynſicht*'s Tincture of Iron, this ſeems to be the beſt, on

 account

Tinctura Menthæ.

Tincture of Mint.

Take of the ſimple Mint-water, one pint; dried leaves of Mint, one ounce: macerate them in a cloſe vial or bottle for four hours in a warm place, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take an ounce and an half of ground Myrrh, as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a ſoft paſte; then with a gentle heat evaporate the ſuperfluous humidity; pour upon the remainder a pint of rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and digeſt them together in *balneo mariæ* for ſix days; then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura

account of the larger proportion of Sal-armoniac allow'd, the manner of the proceſs, and the nature of the menſtruum. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 265, 266, 269, 270. PRACT.

† The evaporation of the ſuperfluous humidity in this operation is a great help to the diſſolution of the Myrrh, though it be a circumſtance that none but a Chemiſt would have directed. But for fuller and more particular directions, in relation to preparing this tincture in the moſt exquiſite manner, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 161. PROCESS 53.

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes.
Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Take of Myrrh reduced to powder, two ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, a quart: let them ſtand together in *balnæo mariæ* for eight days; then add of the powder of *Hepatic* Aloes, an ounce; and digeſt again for two days; then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Opii, ſeu Laudanum liquidum.
Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of crude Opium, two ounces; *Engliſh* Saffron, one ounce; *Spaniſh* White-wine and *French* Brandy, each ten ounces: with a gentle heat, in *balneo mariæ*, extract a Tincture, and let it afterwards be filtred.

Laudanum liquidum *Sydenhami.*
Sydenham's *liquid Laudanum.*

Take of crude Opium, an ounce; *Engliſh* Saffron, half an ounce; Cloves and Cinnamon, each half a dram; *Spaniſh* White-wine,

* It ſhews the knowledge of the compilers, to order the digeſtion of the myrrh to be ſo long continu'd, before the addition of the aloes; which if put in together with the myrrh, as other Diſpenſatories order it, would make only a tincture of aloes, or ſo clog and ſaturate the menſtruum, as not to ſuffer it to touch the hard glutinous body of the myrrh; which might therefore almoſt as well have been left out.

ten ounces; draw a Tincture, with a moderate heat in *balneo mariæ*, and filtre it *.

Elixir Pectorale.
Pectoral Elixir.

Take Balſam of *Tolu*, two ounces; Gum Benjamin, an ounce and half; *Engliſh* Saffron, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a quart: digeſt them in *balneo mariæ* for four days, and then filtre the Tincture †.

Elixir Polychreſtum.
Elixir of many Virtues.

Take of Gum-Guaiacum, ſix ounces; *Peruvian* Balſam, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine; a quart: digeſt them in *balneo mariæ* for four days; and add to the Tincture, when ſtrained, two drams of the diſtilled Oil of Saſſafras.

Elixir

* Theſe liquid Laudanums want conſiderably of the ſtrength of thoſe order'd by the *London* College, who aſſign two ounces of opium to ſixteen ounces of the menſtruum, the one half of the *Tinctura Salis Tartari* in the *Laudanum liquidum Tartarizatum*, being exhaled away in the making; the reaſon of this difference ſeems to lie here, that the one deſign'd their Laudanums as tinctures for filtration, to make them certain and ſafe medicines; and the other theirs as Elixirs, to be ſtrain'd, or even exhal'd for uſe.

† This appears to be an admirable medicine for the purpoſe expreſs'd by its title; and is, tho' ſimple, compos'd with much art and judgment.

Elixir Proprietatis.
Elixir of Propriety.

Take two ounces of pulverized Myrrh, and as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a ſoft paſte; with a gentle heat evaporate the moiſture, and add of rectified Spirit of Wine, thirty-two ounces: digeſt in *balneo arenæ* for four days; then add of Succotrine Aloes pulverized, an ounce and half; *Engliſh* Saffron, an ounce: digeſt them again for two days, and pour off the clear Elixir after it is ſettled *.

Elixir Proprietatis cum acido.
Elixir of Propriety prepared with Acid.

Take of Myrrh pulverized, an ounce and half; Succotrine Aloes powder'd, one ounce; *Engliſh* Saffron, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint and half; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, ſix ounces: digeſt them in a ſand-

* The manner of preparation is here directed in conformity with the rules of art; whereas thoſe Diſpenſatory-writers, who are ignorant of chemiſtry and genuine pharmacy, order the myrrh as well as the ingredients, without any previous preparation, to be thrown indiſcriminately into the menſtruum. But for the reaſons of this procedure, with the hiſtory of the preparation, and the manner of obtaining it in its utmoſt perfection, we muſt again refer to *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, under the curious hiſtory of Elixirs, p. 166, 172. PRACT.

heat four days, and pour off the clear Elixir after it is ſettled *.

Tinctura Rhabarbari.
Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, ſlic'd and bruis'd, an ounce; Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; Cochineal, a ſcruple; Cinnamon-water prepar'd without Spirit, a pint: digeſt them together in a warm place for a night, and then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Rhei amara.
Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, one ounce; Gentian, one dram and a half; *Virginia* Snake-root, one dram; Cochineal, one ſcruple; and of *French* Brandy, one pint: digeſt them for two days, and then ſtrain the Tincture. This may be likewiſe made with *Spaniſh* White-wine.

Tinctura

* The conduct of this proceſs is alſo admirable, and could never have been enter'd into by any but thorough Chemiſts, who alone can give the reaſons thereof; for which we therefore refer to *Boerhaave, ubi ſupra.*

† This is a mild and innocent, yet cordial Tincture of Rhubarb, and may with the utmoſt ſafety be given to young children, without any danger of inflaming their tender viſcera, or raiſing a fever, by the burning ſpirit with which a tincture of rhubarb is commonly extracted.

Tinctura Rhei dulcis.
Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of the beſt Rhubarb, and ſliced Liquorice, each two ounces; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, an ounce; *Winter*'s Bark, and the leſſer Cardamoms, each two drams: and of *French* Brandy, one quart: digeſt for two days, add to the Tincture, when ſtrained, three ounces of white pulverized Sugar-candy, and digeſt again till the Sugar-candy is diſſolved.

Tinctura Roſarum.
Tincture of Roſes.

Take of red Roſes, clipp'd from their white heels, an ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, a dram; Spring-water in the ſtate of boiling, two quarts; and infuſe them together for four hours*: then ſtrain off the Tincture; and add thereto four ounces of white Sugar.

Tinctura Sacra.
Sacred Tincture.

Take of the Powder of Succotrine Aloes, an ounce; of the leſſer Cardamoms and *Virginian* Snake-

* They ought to be infus'd in a veſſel of earth, becauſe one of metal might be prey'd upon by the acid, and ſpoil the fine colour of the tincture.

Snake-root, each a dram; Cochineal, a ſcruple; *Spaniſh* White-wine, a pint and half; digeſt for two days, with a very gentle heat, then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Elixir Sacrum.
Sacred Elixir.

Take of Succotrine Aloes pulverized, choice Rhubarb ſliced, and Bay-berries bruiſed, each one ounce; *French* Brandy, a quart; digeſt them for two days, and ſtrain the Elixir.

Elixir Salutis.
Elixir of Health.

Take of the leaves of Senna, two ounces; choice Rhubarb, ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, Juniper-berries, and chips of Guaiacum-wood, each one ounce; *French* Brandy, three pints: digeſt them together for four days, and to the ſtrained Elixir, add four ounces of white Sugar-candy powder'd †.

Tinctura

* The addition of the Cochineal conſiderably improves the colour, which is otherwiſe too much upon the tawny, eſpecially as Rhubarb enters the compoſition of the powder. See *Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.*

† To heighten the colour of this Elixir, there are thoſe who add Cochineal, red Saunders, or Salt of Tartar; and to increaſe its purgative virtue, Rhubarb, Jalap, or Scammony; which in ſome caſes is very proper, eſpecially when it is deſign'd to act as a cathartic.

Tinctura Salutifera.
Healthful Tincture.

Take the roots of angelica, *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian, and Zedoary, Bayberries, the leſſer Cardamoms, Cinnamon and long Pepper, of each a dram: to theſe ingredients, ready ſlic'd and bruis'd, add a quart of *French* Brandy; let them digeſt for three days, and afterwards ſtrain of the Tincture *.

Tinctura Serpentariæ compoſita.
Compound Tincture of Snake-root.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, two ounces; *Venice*-Treacle, an ounce; Cochineal, a dram; and *Spaniſh* White-wine, a quart: let them ſtand to digeſt in a gentle heat for four days, then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura ad Stomachicos.
Stomachic Tincture.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian and Zedoary, Orange-peel and

* This is a grateful cordial, where the taſte of Angelica is not diſpleaſing; and may be uſed, in the way of dram, by thoſe of a weak appetite, or bad digeſtion, as a kind of Uſquebaugh.

† The vinous menſtruum uſed in this tincture, with the addition of the Cochineal, renders it much ſafer, and more effectual, than that prepar'd only of the root and rectify'd ſpirit, or tincture of ſalt of Tartar, in fevers, and other diſtempers, where a high ſudorific cordial is required.

and *Peruvian* Bark, of each two ounces; the tops of common Wormwood, and the leſſer Centory, Camomile-flowers, and the Seeds of *Carduus benedictus*, of each an ounce; crude filings of Iron, tied up in a piece of linen, ſix ounces: when theſe ingredients have, as they require, been ſliced and bruiſed, pour upon them two gallons of *French* White-wine, and digeſt for four days; then ſtrain off the Tincture *. This Tincture may alſo be made without Iron.

Elixir Stomachicum.
Stomachic Elixir.

Take of Gentian-root, and the freſh yellow rind of Oranges, each two ounces; Cochineal, half a dram: ſlice and bruiſe the ingredients, pour thereon a quart of *French* Brandy, let them digeſt for three days, then ſtrain off the Elixir †.

Tinctura

* It appears by this preſcription, that the compilers know the ſtomachic and invigorating, as well as the febrifuge virtue of *Cortex Peruvianus*; tho' as it here ſtands combin'd with other ſuitable ingredients, it may be very advantageouſly employ'd for ſtubborn intermittents, in cold flegmatic or cachectic conſtitutions.

† Some perhaps may think it unneceſſary, that the compilers of this Diſpenſatory ſhould order both a ſtomachic Tincture, and a ſtomachic Elixir; but the former, as the title, as well as the ingredients, ſhews it was deſign'd to promote digeſtion, ſtrengthen the ſtomach in cachectic habits, and help a weak appetite; whilſt the Elixir, on the footing of *Stoughton*'s, is calculated for a grateful and wholſome bitter, to be uſed occaſionally, in order to provoke an appetite, or keep the body in a healthy ſtate.

Tinctura Succini.
Tincture of Amber.

Take two ounces of the powder of yellow Amber; and as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a paſte; on which, when gently dry'd, pour twenty ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine: digeſted in a gentle heat for eight days, and afterwards filtre the Tincture.

Tinctura Sudorifica.
Sudorific Tincture.

Take of *Virginian* Snake-root, five drams; Cochineal half an ounce; *Ruſſian* Caſtor, one dram; *Engliſh* Saffron, two ſcruples; Opium, one ſcruple; *Mindererus*'s Spirit, a pint: digeſt them together in a gentle heat for three days, and ſtrain off the Tincture for uſe.

Tinctura Tolutana.
Tincture of Balſam of Tolu.

Take of the Balſam of Tolu, an ounce and half; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digeſt them together in a ſand heat, until the Balſam is diſſolv'd, and ſtrain the Tincture for uſe.

Elixir Vitrioli.
Elixir of Vitriol.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal and Gentian, of each half an ounce; Ca-

Camomile-flowers, and the leaves of Mint, of each three drams; Cloves, Cinnamon, Citron or Lemon-peel, Cubebs, Nutmeg, and Ginger, of each a dram and a half: ſlice and bruiſe the ingredients, and pour thereon a quart of rectified Spirit of Wine; let them digeſt for two days; and add, by degrees, half a pound of Spirit of Vitriol: digeſt for two days longer, and then filtre the Elixir in a glaſs-funnel *.

Elixir Vitrioli Aliud.
Another Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, a quart; and drop gradually therein of the eſſential Oils of Mint, half an ounce; of Lemon-peel and Nutmegs, each two drams; mix or ſhake them well together †.

Vinum

* The ingredients here are well choſe, and proper for the intention; the addition of the Gentian and Camomile-flowers renders the medicine much more ſtomachic; and all their virtues are well order'd to be firſt taken out by the ſpirit of wine, before the ſpirit of vitriol, which would otherwiſe ſcorch and burn them up, is added; a circumſtance little regarded by others, tho' certainly of great importance.

† This is the Proceſs which the laſt amendment of the *Edinburgh* College give us of this capital Medicine, inſtead of the former; which yet we have retained, as it ſeems better adapted for ſome purpoſes than this latter. For by digeſting the ingredients in a ſpirituous, or ſtrong vinous menſtruum, many efficacious parts may be drawn out, which can never aſcend in form of oil. It muſt however be

Vinum Emeticum.
Vomiting Wine.

Take of *Crocus metallorum*, in powder, an ounce; *Spaniſh* White-wine, a pint; ſhake them together at firſt, then let them reſt, that the Wine being thus clarified, may, with caution, be poured fine from the fæces *.

Vinum Chalybiatum.
Chalibiated or Steel-Wine.

Take of the Filings of Iron unprepar'd, three ounces; Cochineal, half a dram; Rheniſh White-wine, a quart: digeſt them together in a ſand heat for the ſpace of ten days, and then filtre.

Vinum Millepedatum.
Wine of Millepedes.

Take of live Millepedes, two ounces; bruiſe them a little, and pour thereon a pint of white *Rheniſh*

be owned, that this is a very neat and eaſy way of proceeding, well adapted to extemporaneous practice; and as here directed, it affords a pleaſant and powerful medicine.

* This medicine is commonly known by the Name of *Vinum Benedictum*, and frequently uſed Glyſterwiſe, tho' ſeldom as an emetic, becauſe of its violence. Freſh wine may be put upon the fæces, and after ſtanding ſome time, be poured off richly impregnated with the virtues of the crocus; but it is a great miſtake to ſuppoſe the ſediment will have this faculty for ever, becauſe it is certainly found, by the balance, to loſe ſomething, tho' little, every time.

Rhenish Wine; let them infuse for a night; and afterwards press out the Wine *.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus.
Spirit of Wine, with Camphire.

Take of Camphire, an ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint; mix them so as to make a solution.

General Rules for Extracting of TINCTURES.

I. *Let the Vegetables be such as were lately and moderately dried* †; *unless they are ordered fresh gather'd: they ought likewise to be sliced and bruised before the menstruum is put to them.*

II. *When*

* This is a commodious way of obtaining the virtues of the millepedes; and thus they may be exhibited to great advantage.

† It is very observable, that all vegetables lose their specific virtues by long keeping, so that a poisonous plant shall with age become innocent, and a wholsome or highly medicinal herb of no manner of efficacy; so much does the air, or its ingredients, operate thereon.

II. *When digeſtion is performed in* balneo, *the whole work depends upon well regulating the heat; which ought all along to be very gentle; unleſs where the ingredients are of a hard texture; in which caſe, the fire may at length be ſo far increaſed as to make them boil a little.*

III. *Very capacious circulating veſſels ſhould be uſed for this purpoſe; and ought to be heated before their junctures are cloſed* *.

IV. *The veſſel ſhould be frequently ſhook during the time the digeſtion is in hand.*

V. *Let Tinctures be clarified, by ſettling, before they paſs the filtre or ſtrainer* †.

* This is deſign'd to rarify the internal air, for fear of breaking the veſſels; as it might do, in caſe it were left in full force to expand with the heat.

† It is judg'd improper to filtre any Tinctures of reſinous or gummy vegetable ſubſtances; ſuch as Jalap, Scammony, Benjamin, Myrrh, *&c.* becauſe their parts will inevitably ſtick in the pores of the paper; ſo that all ſuch Tinctures ſhould only paſs a thin ſtrainer at moſt; or after due time allow'd for them to ſubſide, be decanted from their fæces. Some, in the number of Tinctures to be thus treated, will alſo doubtleſs include the liquid Laudanums, which above are expreſsly order'd for filtration, and that upon very good grounds; for as they would otherwiſe be continually depoſiting their ſediment, or opium, eſpecially if over-charg'd therewith, it were very imprudent to risk the ſhaking of the containing glaſs, when the Laudanum comes to be pour'd out for uſe, and impoſſible to ſay what proportion of opium was contain'd in a preciſe quantity of

VI. *In making Tinctures, and alſo in diſtill'd Spirits, which are deſigned for internal uſe; the place of rectified Spirit of Wine, or* French *Brandy, ought not to be ſupplied by ſubſtituting any other Spirit obtain'd from Malt, Sugar, or any other matters fermented.*

the Tincture; whence much more than the deſtin'd doſe of opium might dangerouſly come to be exhibited: but ſuch unlucky accidents are by filtration effectually prevented.

SECTION VII.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctum album.
White Decoction.

TAKE of calcined Hart's-horn, an ounce; Spring-water, three pints; boil them together till only a quart remains behind; to which, without ſtraining, add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without Spirit, and two drams of white Sugar; and mix them together.

Decoctum album compoſitum.
Compound White Decoction.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, ſix drams; Crab's-eyes, three drams; Roots of the greater Comfrey and Tormentil, of each two drams; Spring-water, three pints; boil them together, ſo that there may remain a quart of liquor, when ſtrained thick; to which add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without

Spirit; and half an ounce of Diacodium; and mix them all together *.

Decoctum Commune pro Clyſtere.
Common Decoction for Glyſters.

Take of the leaves of Mallows, of the herb Mercury and Camomile-flowers, each half an ounce; Fennel-ſeed, and Linſeed, of each two drams; Spring-water, a pint and half: boil them together, till a third part of the liquor is exhaled, then ſtrain off the remainder.

Decoctum Diaſcordij.
Decoction of Diaſcordium.

Take of Diaſcordium, an ounce; *Japan* Earth, two drams; Spring-water, a pint and half: boil them ſo as to leave a pint of liquor, when ſtrain'd thick; to which add of Cinnamon-water, made with Spirit, and the Syrup of Diacodium, each an ounce; and mix them together †.

Decoctum Emolliens pro fotu.
An Emollient Decoction for a Fotus.

Take of the leaves of Mallows, one ounce; of the Flowers of Camomile, Melilot, and Elder,

* This is a well-contriv'd decoction, to be uſed as common drink, or inſtead of the foregoing, in caſe of a violent diarrhœa, or hæmorrhage.

† This is doubtleſs an excellent aſtringent medicine, and well-contrived in the form of a decoction; which admirably fits it for the end propoſed, whether by way of draught or glyſter.

Elder, each half an ounce; Seeds of Fenugreek, one ounce; boil them together in two quarts of Spring-water. This Decoction may be likewiſe prepared without the Fenugreek-ſeeds.

Decoctum ad Ictericos.
Decoction for the Jaundice.

Take the roots, together with the leaves, of the greater Celandine; the roots of Turmeric and Madder, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three pints: boil them together till there remains a quart of the ſtrain'd liquor; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two hundred Millepedes; and two ounces of the Syrup of the five opening roots; and mix them together *.

Decoctum Lignorum.
Decoctions of the Woods.

Take three ounces of the ſhavings of Guaiacum Wood; two ounces of ſton'd Raiſins of the Sun; a gallon of Spring-water; boil them together over a gentle fire to two quarts; towards the end of the operation, add one ounce of the ſhavings of Saſſafras-wood, and half an ounce of ſliced Liquorice; then pour off the Decoction when ſettled.

* A decoction ſo well adapted, cannot but be of great ſervice in the cure of the Jaundice, when uſed freely by the patient as ordinary drink.

Decoctum ad Nephriticos.
Nephritic Decoction.

Take of the roots of Marſhmallows, Liquorice, and Reſt-harrow, each half an ounce; Linſeed, and wild Carrot-ſeed, of each three drams; Pellitory of the Wall an ounce; four fat Figs; ſton'd Raiſins of the Sun, two ounces; Spring-water three quarts; boil them together ſo as to make two quarts of Liquor when ſtrain'd. *

Decoctum Nitroſum.
Decoction of Salt-petre.

Take of well purified Nitre half an ounce; white Sugar two ounces; Cochineal a ſcruple; Spring-water five half pints; boil them together to a quart; then pour off the Decoction, after it is clarify'd by ſtanding †.

Decoctum Pectorale.
Pectoral Decoction.

Take of fat Figs four in number, large ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an ounce; Spring-water three quarts; boil till it comes

* In caſe of the Stone or Gravel, this doubtleſs is an excellent emollient and diuretic liquor, to be drank freely, if it finds a paſſage by urine.

† The deſign of this *Decoctum Nitroſum* ſeems to be for a liquor to be drank in fevers, and other inflammatory caſes, for which it is very well calculated.

comes to two quarts; and towards the end of the operation, add of Florentine-orrice, Liquoriſh-root, each half an ounce; the leaves of Hounds-tongue, and the Flowers of Coltsfoot, each one ounce; laſtly, ſtrain off the Decoction.

Decoctum Serpentariæ compoſitum.
Compound Decoction of Snake-root.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root ſix drams, Spring-water a quart; boil to the conſumption of one half; then, towards the end of the operation, add of *Venice*-Treacle half an ounce, Cochineal a ſcruple; ſtrain it off thick, and mix therewith an ounce and half of the Syrup of Diacodium.

*This is only made in defect of the Tincture *.*

Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Senna.
Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna.

Take of Tamarinds ſix drams; cream of Tartar two drams; Spring-water a pint and a half; boil them together in an earthen pipkin to a pint of the ſtrain'd liquor; in which, while hot, infuſe for the ſpace of a night of the leaves of Senna one dram; and to the ſtrained Decoction add one ounce of the Syrup of Violets. This may be likewiſe made with two or three times the quantity of Senna, *&c.*

* See *Tinctura Serpentariæ compoſita.*

Infuſum amarum.
Bitter Infuſion.

Take of Gentian-root half a dram; tops of the leſſer Centory one dram; infuſe them for the ſpace of four hours in a quarter of a pint of ſpring-water boiling hot, and then filter the Infuſion.

Infuſum amarum cum Senna.
Bitter Infuſion with Senna.

To the ingredients of the preceding infuſion add of the leaves of Senna one dram; of ſweet Fennel-ſeeds half a dram. This may be likewiſe made with two or three times the quantity of Senna, *&c.*

Infuſi Sennæ unciæ quatuor.
A four ounce Infuſion of Senna.

Take of the leaves of Senna three drams; and of the great Water-fig-wort two drams; bruiſed Ginger and vitriolated Tartar, of each ten grains; boiling Water four ounces; infuſe them together for four Hours, then ſtrain off the liquor.

Emulſio Communis.
Common Emulſion.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds, an ounce; and blanched ſweet Almonds, half an ounce; beat

beat them very well in a marble mortar; then pour on by degrees a quart of Spring-water; mix them well, and, when ſtrained, add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, without Spirit, and two drams of white Sugar.

Emulſio Arabica.
Arabic Emulſion.

This Emulſion is made after the ſame manner as the former, firſt boiling in the water till perfectly diſſolved, three drams of bruiſed Gum-Arabic.

GENERAL RULES for making DECOCTIONS.

I. *The firſt rule above laid down for the extracting of Tinctures, holds equally for the preparation of Decoctions.*

II. *The Woods, Roots, Seeds, with all the dry ingredients of a hard texture, ought to be firſt put in; as the others (among which we reckon Liquoriſe) ſhould be added towards the end of the operation.*

III. *All Decoctions ſhould be clarified by the ſtrainer, and by ſtanding to ſubſide; unleſs when they are expreſly required to be thick: and in this caſe too they ought to paſs a coarſe ſtrainer.*

SEC-

SECTION VIII.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus de Althæa.
Syrup of Marſhmallows.

TAKE of the roots of Marſhmallows, three ounces; of Eryngo-root, one ounce; and of Liquoriſe, half an ounce; of the leaves of Maiden-hair and Pellitory of the Wall, each one ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one third of the liquor is evaporated; then ſtrain the remainder, and add thereto four pounds of the whiteſt Sugar, and make a Syrup thereof, according to the rules of art, by boiling it in *balneo mariæ*, and keeping it conſtantly ſtirring *.

Syrupus

* This Syrup ought to be made of a high conſiſtence in hot weather; otherwiſe it preſently runs into fermentation, and is ſpoiled in the capacity of a Syrup. The four greater and four leſſer cold ſeeds are here dropp'd by the compilers; I ſuppoſe as being judg'd foreign to the purpoſe.

Syrupus è Cortice Aurantiorum.
Syrup of Orange-peel.

Take of the external Rind of freſh Oranges, ſix ounces; boiling Spring-water, three pints: infuſe them in a cloſe veſſel, with a gentle heat in *balneo mariæ*, for the ſpace of twelve hours; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add to it twice its own weight of white Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling *.

Syrupus è Succo Aurantiorum.
Syrup of Orange-juice.

Take of the clarified Juice of Oranges, a pint; white Sugar, two pounds; and make a Syrup thereof, without boiling, according to the rules of art †.

Syrupus Balſamicus.
Balſamic Syrup.

Take of white Sugar, two pounds; and Spring-water, one quart; boil to the conſiſtence of a Syrup, then clarify it; which being immediately removed from the fire, and let ſtand till it is almoſt cold, gradually mix therewith an

* Orange-peel abounding with a fine volatile oil, which evaporates by boiling; the ſyrup is prudently order'd to be made without ſo great a degree of heat.

† See the rules at the end of this Section.

an ounce of the Tincture of Balsam of *Tolu*, and keep them stirring till they are intimately united. Then keep the Syrup in *balneo mariæ* until the Spirit is exhaled.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum.
Syrup of Clove-july-flowers.

Take of fresh gathered Clove-july-flowers, clipt clear from their white heels, a pound; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them stand together one night, then strain off the liquor, and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling, according to the rules of art *.

Syrupus Kermesinus.
Syrup of Kermes.

Take of the Juice of Kermes Berries, a pound; white Sugar, two pounds; and make them into a Syrup, without fire †.

That is the best esteem'd which comes to us, ready prepared, from the Southern part of France; *especially if no fire be used in the making.*

Syrupus

* Boiling, without great care, will destroy the fine colour of this syrup; for which reason it is much better to make it as here directed.

† The clarified juice of Kermes is by Dr. *Quincy* preferr'd to the *Confectio Alkermes*; as being more grateful, and a finer cordial: but the best way of preserving it in perfection, is thus to make it into a syrup; so as to preserve its fine colour and natural virtues.

Syrupus è Succo Limonum.
Syrup of Lemon-Juice.

This is made of the Juice of Lemons, after the ſame manner as the Syrup of Orange-Juice.

Syrupus Papaveris albi, ſeu de Meconio, vulgò Diacodium.
Syrup of white Poppies, or Diacodium.

Take of the heads of the white Poppy, in a middle degree of maturity, and moderately dried, fourteen ounces; boiling Spring-water a gallon: let them infuſe for a night; then boil to the conſumption of one half of the liquor; ſtrongly preſs out the remainder, and add thereto four pounds of white Sugar; and boil them up to a Syrup *.

Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados.
Syrup of red Poppies.

Take of the freſh red Poppy-flowers, a pound; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them

* Dr. *Quincy* obſerves of this ſyrup, that clarification conſiderably deprives it of its virtues, as an opiate; and that, tho' made with the utmoſt care, 'tis on one account or other very apt to vary in point of ſtrength; the phyſicians of *Edinburgh*, therefore, judiciouſly order it, in the following rules for the making of ſyrups, not to be clarified at all; and endeavour to aſcertain its ſtrength by expreſsly requiring the decoction to be evaporated one half, before the ſugar is added.

them ſtand together one night; then ſtrain the liquor, add to it three pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Pectoralis.
Pectoral Syrup.

Take of *Florentine* Orrice-root, and that of Ellicampane, each an ounce and a half; of Liquoriſe-root, two ounces; of the Flowers of Colt's-foot, the leaves of Maiden-hair, and of Ground-ivy, each one ounce; twelve fat Figs: let the ingredients be cut and bruis'd, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till there remains only three quarts of the liquor, when ſtrained; to which add of white Sugar, ſix pounds; and thus boil it to a Syrup *.

Syrupus Pæoniæ.
Syrup of Piony.

This is made with an infuſion of freſh Piony-flowers, after the manner of Syrup of red Popies.

Syrupus Quinque Radicum.
Syrup of the five opening Roots.

Take of the five opening Roots, each two ounces; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together

* This appears to be a well-contriv'd compoſition for the intention expreſs'd by its title; and deſerves a place in the ſhops of thoſe countries where coughs and colds ſeem to be epidemical.

together till a third part of the liquor be evaporated; then preſs out the remainder, and with four pounds of white Sugar, boil it up to a Syrup *.

Syrupus Roſarum Pallidarum.
Syrup of Damaſk Roſes.

This is made with a double infuſion of freſh Damaſk Roſes, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies †.

Syrupus de Roſis ſiccis.
Syrup of dried Roſes.

Take of red Roſes, half a pound; and of boiling Spring-water, two quarts: let them ſteep together for a night; then, after a little boiling, ſtrain off the liquor; add thereto four pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Sacchari.
Syrup of Sugar.

Take of white Sugar, and Spring-water, each a like quantity; and boil them up to the conſiſtence of a Syrup.

Syrupus

* Why the compilers ſhould here drop the Vinegar, which is originally order'd in this Syrup, and not only makes it grateful, but increaſes its virtues as an aperient, I do not well conceive; unleſs they judge it may more advantageouſly be added, at diſcretion; when the caſe requires it, or the ſyrup comes to be uſed.

† A double infuſion of the roſes is here very proper; becauſe their purgative virtue is but ſmall; and no particular quality in the ſubject forbids it, as in the red poppy-flowers.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina, ſeu Rhamno Cathartico.
Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of the clarified Juice of ripe Buckthorn-berries, three quarts; brown Sugar, four pounds; and boil them over a gentle fire to a Syrup; and whilſt it is yet warm, mix therewith a dram of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves, received upon a little Sugar *.

Syrupus Scilliticus.
Syrup of Squills.

Take of the Vinegar of Squills, a quart; of white Sugar, four pounds; mix them together into a Syrup without boiling.

Syrupus de Senna & Rheo.
Syrup of Senna with Rhubarb.

Take of the leaves of Senna, two ounces; choice Rhubarb, one ounce; ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, and Cinnamon, each two drams; after they have been groſsly powder'd, digeſt them, in three pints of boiling Spring-water, in a cloſe veſſel, for the ſpace of a night. To the ſtrained liquor, after it has been clarified by ſettling,

* To add the corrector here in the form of a chemical oil, ſaves the trouble of ſteeping the ſpices, order'd for that purpoſe in the *London* Diſpenſatory, and anſwers the end more certainly.

ſettling, add three pounds of white Sugar, and boil them together into a Syrup, over a gentle fire.

Syrupus è Symphyto.
Syrup of Comfrey.

Take the freſh roots of the greater Comfrey, and the freſh leaves of Plantain, of each half a pound; bruiſe them together, and ſtrongly preſs out their Juice: upon the preſſings pour a quart of Spring-water, and boil it to the conſumption of one half; then ſtrain off the liquor, and mix it with the expreſs'd Juice; add thereto an equal weight of white Sugar, and boil them to the conſiſtence of a Syrup *.

Syrupus Violarum.
Syrup of Violets.

Take of the freſh-pick'd flowers of *March* Violets, a pound; and three pints of boiling Spring-water; let them infuſe, for a night, in a cloſe earthen veſſel, glazed on the inſide; then ſtrain off the liquor, and diſſolve therein twice its own weight of white Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup without boiling †.

* This *Syrupus de Symphyto* of the *London* College is much more complex than this; and thence ſcarce ever judg'd worth the making.

† The *London* Diſpenſatory has two Syrups of Violets; *Syrupus Violarum*, and *Syrupus è Succo Violarum*: but that here order'd may ſerve for both; as indeed the Syrup made by infuſion appears to be the beſt.

General Rules for making of SYRUPS.

I. *The Sugar employed for Syrups made without coction, ſhould firſt be boil'd with water to a candy conſiſtence* *; *obſerving to clarify it with the white of eggs, and by deſpumation. But the whiteſt and pureſt Sugar, and Sugar-candy, do not require this labour. The Sugar, thus prepar'd, ought afterwards to be powder'd, that it may diſſolve the eaſier.*

II. *Tho' a double weight of Sugar, in proportion to the liquor, may be required in making ſuch Syrups; yet a leſs proportion will generally ſuffice. Firſt, therefore, diſſolve only an equal quantity of Sugar; then, by degrees, add a little more in powder, till it remain undiſſolv'd at the bottom; to be afterwards incorporated by the gentle heat of a Water-bath* †.

III. *Acid*

* This is giving a ſtandard for the ſtrength, or real quantity of the Sugars employ'd; for when boil'd to a candy-conſiſtence, they contain but juſt ſo much water as will keep them from burning; which is a determin'd proportion: whereas different kinds of Sugars hold more or leſs aqueous matter, according to their manner of preparing, refining, accidents of the weather, &c.

† This rule will not appear unneceſſarily to thoſe who reflect how nice an affair it is to hit the preciſe conſiſtence of a Syrup to fit it for keeping, without candying, or growing too thin, and in hot weather, without falling into fermentation.

III. *Acid Syrups, or thoſe made with the Juices of Fruits, ſhould not be put into copper-veſſels, unleſs ſuch as are tinn'd* *.

IV. *What was before ſaid of* Decoctions *in general, is alſo to be underſtood of* Decoctions *for Syrups. The vegetables uſed either for* Decoctions *or* Infuſions, *are to be moderately dried; unleſs where they are expreſly required freſh-gather'd.*

V. *Syrups made by coction are to be clarified with the white of eggs, except Diacodium; which, therefore, requires the pureſt Sugar.*

VI. *The ſolutive and purging Syrups ought rather to be made of brown Sugar* †.

* Yet it is very remarkable, that acid Syrups may, without the leaſt damage, be made in naked copper veſſels; if you do not ſuffer them to cool, or remain for any time over the fire without boiling; in either of which caſes the acid will preſently diſſolve part of the metal.

† Tho' this, as being foul and droſſy, will generally come out the deareſt; ſo that ſome chuſe rather to make the infuſion or decoction the ſtronger, and uſe Sugar that is already refined to their hands.



SECTION IX.

HONEYS, GELLIES, JUICES, *and their* Fæces.

HONEYS.

Mel Mercuriale.
Honey of Mercury.

TAKE of the Juice of Mercury, and Honey, each three pounds; and boil them together, clearing away the ſcum as it riſes to the conſiſtence of a Honey *.

Mel Roſatum.
Honey of Roſes.

Take of dried red Roſes, half a pound; boiling Spring-water, four pints: let them infuſe for a night; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add four pounds of Honey; afterwards boil it to the conſiſtence of Honey †.

Oxymel

* This medicine is uſed, pretty much, as an emollient in Glyſters.

† Honey of Roſes is found a ſerviceable detergent; and frequently preſcribed in Gargles, againſt inflammations and ulcers of the mouth, &c.

Oxymel Pectorale:
Pectoral Oxymel.

Take of the roots of Ellicampane, and *Florentine* Orrice, each half an ounce: ſlice, bruiſe, and boil them in a quart of Spring-water, till it comes to a pint and half: to the ſtrain'd liquor, add of unprepar'd Gum-Ammoniac, an ounce; diſſolved in four ounces of Vinegar; add alſo eight ounces of Honey; then boil them together, ſcum the matter, and ſtrain it *.

Oxymel Scilliticum.
Oxymel of Squills.

Take of Honey, three pounds; and of Vinegar of Squills, a quart: boil them together to a Syrup; obſerving to ſcum it in the operation.

Oxymel Simplex.
Simple Oxymel.

Take of Honey, two pounds; Vinegar, a pint; and boil them together according to the rules of art †.

GELLIES.

* This promiſes to be a very effectual medicine, and ſeems one of the beſt that was ever preſcribed in this form: 'tis ſomewhat nauſeous indeed; but it will doubtleſs cauſe a large expectoration, and cannot but be ſerviceable in aſthmatic and phthiſical caſes.

† This article of *Honeys* is conſiderably retrench'd from what we find it in other Diſpenſatories, and with good reaſon; the form being borrow'd from the ancient Phyſicians,

GELLIES.

Gelatina Berberorum.
Gelly of Barberries.

Take of Barberries, freed from their ſtalks, and of white Sugar, each a pound; boil them, with a ſoft heat, to a due conſiſtence; and then ſtrain it.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi.
Gelly of Hart's-horn.

Take of the ſhavings of Hart's-horn, half a pound; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them over a gentle fire, in a glaz'd earthen-veſſel, till one half is waſted; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add thereto ſix ounces of white Sugar-candy, in powder; four ounces of *Spaniſh* White-wine, and an ounce of Orange or Lemon Juice; after which, with a ſoft fire, boil all together to a thin Gelly *.

Gelatina ſeu Miva Cydoniorum.
Gelly of Quinces, or Quince-marmalade.

Take of the clarified Juice of Quinces, three pints; white Sugar, a pound; and boil them up to a Gelly, according to art.

Gela-

ans, who were not, as we are, furniſh'd with much better, to anſwer the ſame intentions.

* This will be very grateful to the palate; but to make it alſo tranſparent and pleaſing to the eye, the decoction ought to be well clarified with the whites of eggs.

Gelatina Ribesiorum.
Gelly of Currants.

This is made of the Juice of Currants, in the same manner as the Gelly of Barberries.

JUICES.

Succus Glycyrrhizæ.
Juice of Liquorise.

Take any quantity of Liquorise-root; bruise it, and pour thereon as much boiling Spring-water as will float three inches above it: digest for three days; and after a little boiling, press out the liquor, and evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to a proper consistence *.

Succus Prunorum sylvestrium, seu Acacia Germanica.
The Juice of Sloes, or the German *Acacia.*

Take any quantity of the Juice of unripe Sloes, and exhale it to a due consistence, over a soft fire †.

* The Juice of Liquorise in common use, is the foreign, and generally adulterated: that prepared here from nothing but the root, is, beyond comparison, a better medicine; but comes out considerably dearer.

† Great care must be taken by continual agitation, or well regulating the fire, to prevent its burning; which it will be very apt to do, before it acquires that consistence, which will make it prove somewhat brittle, as it ought to be, in the cold.

Succi Antiſcorbutici.
Juices againſt the Scurvy.

Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-graſs, a pint and half; that of Brook-lime, and that of Water-creſſes, of each a pint; the Juice of *Sevile* Oranges, a pint and half; and of white Sugar, ten ounces: mix them together, and clarify them, according to the rule of art *.

Sapa ſive Rob Sambuci.
Gelly or Inſpiſſated-juice of Elder-berries.

Take of the Juice of ripe Elder-berries, four pints; of white Sugar, half a pound; evaporate them over a ſlow fire, or in *balneo mariæ*, to the thickneſs of Honey.

Fæcula Cucumeris Aſinini, Elaterium dictum.
The Fæces of the wild Cucumber-juice, otherwiſe called Elaterium.

Take any quantity of unripe wild Cucumbers; preſs out their Juice, and let it ſtand till it ſhall have depoſited its groſſer part; then pour off the liquor that floats above; filtre what remains behind; and dry the thick matter

* Clarification of theſe juices is certainly requiſite to preſerve them; but it can hardly be done without conſiderably impairing their medicinal virtues. The beſt way is gently to boil them, till the head, containing all their feculencies, riſes to the top, in form of a cruſty matter; and then paſs them thro' a ſtrainer.

ter that is left in the filtre, by the heat of the Sun.

Fæcula Bryoniæ.
———Ireos vulgaris, &c.
The Fæces of Bryony.
—— —— *Common Orrice*, &c.

Are procured in the ſame manner, from the roots of their reſpective plants.

SECTION X.

PRESERVES, CONSERVES, *and* SUGARS.

Radix Angelicæ condita.
Angelica-root candied.

TAKE any quantity of freſh Angelica-root, cut it to pieces, take out the pith, and ſteep it, for two days, in proper parcels of ſpring-water; which are to be once or twice renewed. After this, let them boil a little; then pour off the water, and add as much Syrup of Sugar as will riſe two inches above them. In a day or two, boil them again gently, if there be occaſion, to exhale the ſuperfluous moiſture; ſo as that the Syrup may remain of its due conſiſtence.

And after the ſame, or a ſimilar manner, the following Simples may be preſerved, *viz.*

Radices Eryngii.
Helenii.
Satyrii.

Radices

Radices Scorzoneræ.
Symphiti majoris, &c.
Cortices Aurantiorum.
Citriorum.
Limonum, &c.

The Roots of Comfrey.
Eryngo.
Ellicampane.
Satyrion.
Vipers-graſs, *&c.*

The Peels of Citrons.
Oranges.
Lemons, *&c.*

Nutmegs and Ginger are brought to us ready preſerved from *India*.

All kinds of Fruit, Flowers and Seeds are likewiſe preſerved, either by means of a Syrup, or cruſting them over with Sugar: but the Confectioner's art can hardly be admitted a part of Pharmacy.

Iron alſo is a ſubject of this operation.

Mars Saccharatus.
Candied Iron.

Take any quantity of clean filings of Iron, unprepared; throw them into a braſs kettle, hung over a very ſoft fire; and, by degrees, pour to them twice their own weight of Sugar, boil'd to the conſiſtence of candy: keep the kettle in conſtant motion, ſo as that the filings may be cruſted over with the Sugar; care

care being had to prevent their running into lumps *.

Conſervæ,

Fol. *Abſinthii Romani.*
Cochleariæ hortenſis.
Lujulæ.
Menthæ.
Rutæ.
Flor. *Anthos.*
Roſarum rubrarum.
Cort. *exter. Aurantiorum.*
Fruct. *Cynoſbati.*

Conſerves,

Of the Leaves of Roman Wormwood.
Garden Scurvy-graſs.
Wood-Sorrel.
Mint.
Rue.

Of the Flowers of Roſemary.
Mallows.
Red Roſes.
Of the yellow part of Orange-peel.
Of Hipps.

Conſerves may be made of any of theſe ſubjects, according to the rules of art; they being firſt

* The candying of Iron, in this manner, commodiouſly fits it for being occaſionally reduced to powder, by rubbing it well in a dry manner; whereby it may be better prepared than by other more laborious methods; which generally deſtroy, inſtead of increaſing its virtues.

firſt clear'd of their ſtalks, fibres, or the like, and bruiſed to a pulp; then adding, by degrees, during the operation, thrice their own quantity of white Sugar. But for the more juicy Simples, twice their quantity of Sugar will ſuffice: and the pulp of Hips requires a ſomewhat leſs proportion.

SUGARS.

Saccharum Hordeatum, ſeu Penidiatum. *Barley-Sugar.*

This is made of white Sugar boiled, with Barley-water, 'till it acquires ſuch a ductile conſiſtence, as that it may be drawn out, and faſhion'd, with the hands, into twiſted ſticks, like ropes *.

Saccharum Roſatum rubrum. *Red Sugar of Roſes.*

Take of white Sugar, a pound; and of the juice of red Roſes, four ounces; boil them together, over a ſoft fire, 'till the juice is almoſt totally exhaled; then throw in an ounce of the fine powder of dried red Roſes; and after this pour the whole upon a marble, and form it into lozenges according to art †.

Tabellæ

* The hands of the operator ſhould be oil'd, or rather ſprinkled with powder'd Starch, before he begins to faſhion it.

† To make the colour more beautiful, 'tis uſual to add a few drops of Spirit of Vitriol, or the like mineral acid; and to prevent its ſticking to the marble, 'tis not amiſs to rub a little oil of ſweet Almonds thereon.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi.
Lozenges of the Powder of Gum-Tragacanth.

Take of white Sugar, a pound; and of Roſe-water, four ounces; make a ſolution over a gentle fire; then add of the compound Powder of Gum-Tragacanth, three ounces: after which, throw the whole upon a marble, and faſhion it into Lozenges.

SECTION XI.

POWDERS.

Pulvis Antiepilepticus, de Gutteta dictus.
Powder againſt the Falling-ſickneſs.

TAKE of the roots of white Dittany and of Piony, Miſletoe of the Oak [or Hazel], and of wild Valerian root, each an ounce: mix them together, and make a powder *.

Pulvis Antilyſſus.
Powder againſt the Bite of a mad Animal.

Take of the aſh-coloured Ground-liver-wort, one ounce; of black Pepper, half an ounce: mix and beat them into a Powder.

Pulvis

* This appears to be a much more effectual medicine than that adopted by the *London* College, under the ſame title: what the burnt Hart's-horn, the Jacinth, the two kinds of Bezoar, and the leaf-gold, order'd in that, contribute to the intention, I cannot ſay; any more than the red coral, with thoſe hard animal ſubſtances, the human Skull and the Elk's-hoof, which were formerly in this.

Pulvis Ari compositus.
Compound Powder of Wake-Robin.

Take of fresh dried Arum-roots, two ounces; the roots of Calamus aromaticus, and Pimpinel-saxifrage, of each an ounce; Crab's-eyes, half an ounce; Cinnamon, three drams; and Salt of Wormwood, two drams: mix them together, and make a Powder thereof, according to art.

Pulvis Cephalicus.
Cephalic Powder.

Take the leaves of Asarabacca, and the tops of Betony and Marjoram, of each a dram and half: mix them together, and beat or rub them to a Powder.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus.
Compound Powder of Crab's-Claws.

Take of red Coral, and Crab's-Eyes, each an ounce; and of the black tips of Crab's-Claws, an equal weight with the foregoing: mix them together for a Powder.

Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.
Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of Contrayerva-root, half an ounce; Virginian Snake-root, a dram and a half; Cochineal, one dram; *English* Saffron, half a dram; *Armenian* Bole, three drams; of the compound

compound Powder of Crab's-Claws, ſeven drams: make them into a Powder.

Pulvis Cornachini.
Cornachine's *Powder.*

Take of Diaphoretic Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and Scammony, each a like quantity; and make thereof a Powder.

Pulvis Diaromatôn.
Aromatic Powder.

Take of Winter's-Bark, the leſſer Cardamoms, Mace and Ginger, each equal Parts; mix and make them into a Powder*.

Pulvis Diaſennæ.
Compound Powder of Senna.

Take of the leaves of Senna, and Cream of Tartar, each two ounces; Scammony and Ginger, each half an ounce: make them into a Powder.

Pulvis Diateſſaron.
Powder of four Ingredients.

Take of the roots of round Birthwort and Gentian, of Bay-berries and Myrrh, each two

* By leaving out the perfumes, originally order'd in the *Pulvis Diambræ*, (whoſe place this Powder is intended to ſupply) 'tis render'd more generally uſeful, and leſs offenſive; ſo that as it here ſtands, it ſeems, in the whole, to be a generous invigorating medicine.

ounces; make them into a Powder *: whereof, by the addition of two ounces of Ivory-ſhavings, is made

Pulvis Diapente.
Powder of five Ingredients.

Pulvis Diatragacanthi frigidus.
The compound, cooling Powder of Gum-Tragacanth.

Take of Gum-Tragacanth, an ounce; Gum-Arabic, five drams; Starch, Liquoriſe, white Poppy-ſeed, of each two drams; and the root of Marſhmallows, half an ounce: make them into a Powder.

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.
Powder of Hiera Picra.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, four ounces; the leſſer Cardamoms, and *Virginia* Snake-root, of each half an ounce: mix them, and make a Powder †.

When

* The *Pulvis Diateſſaron* is ſuppoſed no bad ſubſtitute for the ſpecies of the Theriaca; and accordingly there are thoſe who make uſe of it in that way, rather than mix it up into Horſe-balls.

† Here we have an elegant and effectual *Hiera Picra*, from a few well-ſelected ingredients. The *London* College have lately altered this medicine, much for the better; but here it appears in ſtill greater ſimplicity: and the addition of the Rhubarb and Snake-root cannot but conſiderably increaſe its virtues.

When the *Hiera Picra* is made for the ſake of the Tincture, the Aloes need be pulverized, and the other Ingredients only bruiſed *.

Pulvis Japonicus.

Japan Powder.

Take of *Japan* Earth, two ounces; the roots of Biſtort, Comfrey, and Tormentil, red Roſes, of Plantain leaves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Gum-Arabic, Maſtich, Olibanum, calcined Hart's-horn, and *Armenian* Bole, each half an ounce: mix, and make them into a Powder.

Pulvis ad Partum.

†*Powder to promote Delivery.*

Take of Borax, half an ounce; Caſtor and Saffron, of each a dram and half: mix them, and make a Powder; to which add of the diſtill'd Oil of Cinnamon, eight drops; and of the diſtill'd Oil of Amber, ſix drops; and mix all together †.

* See *Tinctura Sacra.*

† The addition of the eſſential oils greatly improves the virtues of the medicine; which are otherwiſe very conſiderable, and capable of anſwering the intention expreſs'd by the title.

† Non Sense — foolish

Pulvis Stypticus.
Styptic Powder.

Take of Roch-Allum, half an ounce; and of Dragon's-Blood, two drams: mix them into a Powder †.

Pulvis Vermifugus.
Worm-Powder.

Take of the leaves of the female Southernwood, of the flowers of Tanfey, and of Wormfeed and Coralline, each half an ounce: mix, and make them into a Powder; whereto add of the diftill'd Oils of Rue and Savin, received upon a little Sugar, each twenty drops: and mix all together *.

GENERAL

† Though this appears a very fimple, yet is it a very effectual ftyptic and aftringent; accordingly 'tis hereafter juftly order'd as an ingredient in the *Electuarium Antidyfentericum.*

* This is an effectual medicine in all cafes of worms where purging is not required, or after it has been fruitlefly tried.

GENERAL RULES for making of POWDERS.

I. *Particular care muſt be had, that nothing rotten, decay'd or impure be mixed along with Powders; beſide which, the ſtalks, and all the corrupted parts of Plants are to be firſt pick'd out, and thrown away.*

II. *When dry* Spices *are powder'd, they ſhou'd be ſprinkled with a few drops of ſome proper water.*

III. *The moiſter* Aromatics *ſhou'd be dried with a very ſoft heat, before they are reduced to powder.*

IV. Gums, *and the other things that grind with difficulty, are to be mix'd with the drier Ingredients; ſo as to paſs the ſieve together.*

V. Powders *ſhou'd be made only in ſmall quantities; and ought to be kept in well-ſtopp'd glaſſes.*

SECTION XII.

ELECTUARIES, CONFECTIONS, ANTIDOTES* *and* LOHOCHS.

Confectio Alkermes.
Confection of Alkermes.

TAKE of the Syrup of Kermes, three pounds; and evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey: then add to it the following Ingredients, reduced to very fine powder, *viz.* of Cinnamon and yellow Sanders, each six drams; Cochineal, three drams; Saffron, a dram and half: and mix them together †.

Electuarium Antidysentericum.
Electuary against the Dysentery.

Take of Diascordium Electuary, two ounces; of

* By Antidotes is here meant capital Electuaries, such as the Theriaca, Mithridate, and Diascordium.

† The Cochineal and Saffron are here properly added, to enrich the medicine, and increase its cordial virtues.

of *Lucatellii*'s Balſam, one ounce: mix, and make them into an Electuary ||.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri.
Electuary of Bay-berries.

Take of the Conſerve of Rue, two ounces; candied Ginger, one ounce; Laurel-berries, half an ounce; Zedoary, two drams; *Ruſſian* Caſtor, one dram; eſſential Oil of Fennel-ſeeds, ten drops: mix, and make them into an Electuary according to the rules of art, with as much ſyrup of Orange-peels as will be ſufficient.

Electuarium Cardiacum.
The Cordial Electuary.

Take of the Conſerve of Roſemary, and of red Roſes, each an ounce and half; candied Orange-peel, Citron-peel, and Nutmeg, of each an ounce; preſerved Ginger, ſix drams; Confection of Alkermes, half an ounce; the diſtill'd Oil of Cinnamon, twenty drops; and Syrup of Cloves enough to make the whole into an Electuary, according to the rules of art *.

|| This medicine is perhaps one of the greateſt ſpecifics hitherto known for a Diarrhœa.

* This medicine makes good its title; and in a Diſpenſatory, or to a Phyſician unprovided of the celebrated *Confectio*

Diacaſſia.

Electuary of Caſſia-Pulp.

Take of the Pulp of Caſſia fiſtularis, twelve ounces; of Tamarind-pulp, ſix ounces; of *Calabrian* Manna, eight ounces; of the Syrup of Damaſk-Roſes, one pound: after the Manna is diſſolved in hot water, let it be ſtrained, and evaporated with the Syrup over a gentle fire to the thickneſs of Honey; then add the Pulps: mix, and make them into an Electuary according to the rules of art.

Diaſcordium.

Take of the Leaves of Scordium, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, *Japan* Earth, Gum-Arabic, Frankincenſe, each one ounce; the Roots of Tormentil, and Bole-Armeniac, each an ounce and half; of Opium, diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of *Canary* Wine, a dram and a half; of the ſyrup of dried red Roſes boiled to the thickneſs of Honey, three times the weight of all

feſtio Raleighana, may to good purpoſe ſupply its place; for tho' this be more ſimple than that, yet, upon compariſon, it will appear a more elegant, and, perhaps, as effectual a remedy.

all the other ingredients: mix and make them in an Electuary, according to the rules of art *.

Electuarium ex Hyoſcyamo.
Electuary of Henbane.

Take the Seeds of white Henbane, and white Poppy, of each half an ounce; of the Conſerve of red Roſes, three ounces; and Syrup of red Poppies, an ounce: mix and make an Electuary according to art †.

Electuarium Linitivum pro Clyſtere.
Lenitive Electuary for Glyſters.

Take of the root of Polypody of the Oak, two ounces; the leaves of Mercury, Fænugreek-

* In the direction of this capital compoſition we have ſeveral inſtances of the judgment of the compilers; they have prudently dropt the *Caſſia lignea*, as improper in an aſtringent medicine, on account of its mucilaginous or ſlimy nature; and inſtead thereof increaſed the quantity of Cinnamon, which is ſtyptic, and much more ſuitable to the intention; they have ſubſtituted *Terra Japonica* for *Terra Sigillata*, dropt the ſeeds of Sorrel as inſignificant; and order'd the ſyrup of red Roſe-leaves inſtead of honey.

† This is the Electuary which Mr. *Boyle* ſo much commends, and found ſo effectual, for the ſpeedy ſtopping of hemorrhages; only he orders it to be made into a ſtiff Electuary, without the addition of any Syrup; and when thus prepared, he declares that both himſelf and others have frequently cured profuſe bleedings at the noſe and elſewhere, by giving of it internally in the quantity of a Nutmeg or Walnut. See his *Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy.*

greek-ſeed, and Linſeed, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one half is exhaled; adding towards the end of the operation, two ounces of Senna-leaves, and half an ounce of Coriander-ſeed: then preſs out the liquor, and put to it two pounds of Honey; boil it to the conſiſtence of a thick Syrup, and add thereto a pound of the pulp of *Damaſcus* Prunes, and half a pound of the pulp of *Caſſia fiſtularis*; and make all together into an Electuary.

Mithridatium Damocratis.
Mithridate of Damocrates.

Take of Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Male Frankincenſe, and the Seeds of Treacle-muſtard, each ten drams; thoſe of Hartwort, Opobalſamum [or Balſam of *Peru*] Squinanth, Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Coſtus [or Zedoary] Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, long Pepper, Caſtor, Hypociſtis, Calamite Storax, Opopanax, and *Indian*-Leaf, of each an ounce; *Caſſia lignea*, Poly-mountain, white Pepper, Leaves of Scordium, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, Carpobalſamum [or Cubebs] Troches of Cyperus, and Bdellium, of each ſeven drams; *Celtic* Spikenard, Gum-Arabic, *Macedonian* Parſley-ſeed, Opium, the leſſer Cardamoms, Fennel-ſeed, Gentian-root, red Roſes, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each five drams; Aniſeed, the roots of Aſa-

rabacca,

rabacca, ſweet Flag, Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sagapenum, of each three drams; the root of Spignel, true Acacia [or the *German*] the belly part of Scinks, and the Seed of St. *John*'s-wort, of each two drams and a half; of clarified Honey thrice the weight of all the powders; and *Canary* Wine enough to diſſolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary, according to the rules of art.

Electuarium Pectorale.
Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Conſerve of Roſes, two ounces; of compound Diatragacanth-powder, half an ounce; of the Flowers of Gum-Benjamin, one dram; make them into an Electuary, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Balſam of *Tolu*.

Theriaca Andromachi.
The Treacle of Andromachus.

Take of the Troches of Squills, ſix ounces; thoſe of Vipers, the mas *Hedychroon*, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three ounces; *Sclavonian* [or *Florentine*] Orrice-root, red Roſes, the leaves of Scordium, Agaric, Opobalſamum [or Balſam of *Peru*] Juice of Liquoriſe, the Seeds of Navew, and Cinnamon, of each an ounce and half; Myrrh, Saffron, Ginger, Rhapontic [or Tormentil-root] Cinquefoil-root, the

the leaves of Calamint, Horehound, *Cretan* Dittany, the Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Squinanth, *Macedonian* Parſley-ſeed, Coſtus [or Zedoary] *Cyprus* Turpentine, Male-Frankincenſe, white Pepper, black Pepper, *Caſſia lignea*, and *Indian* Spikenard, of each ſix drams; *Cretan* Poly-mountain, Seeds of the Hartwort of *Marſeilles* [or the common] thoſe of Aniſe, of Biſhop's-weed, of Stone-parſley [or Cloves] of the leſſer Cardomoms, of Fennel, and of Treacle-muſtard; the roots of Gentian, Spignel, *Pontic* Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sweet-flag; the leaves of Germander, Ground-pine, and St. *John*'s-wort; true Acacia [or the *German*] Carpobalſamum [or Cubebs] *Lemnian*-earth [or Bole-*Armeniac*] calcined Braſs-ſtone [or *Roman* Vitriol] calamite Storax, Gum-Arabic, the Juice of Hypociſtis, *Celtic* Spikenard, and *Indian* Leaf, of each half an ounce; tops of the leſſer Centory, the Seed of *Cretan* Daucus, ſmall [or long] Birthwort-root, *Jews* Pitch [or Amber] Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, and Caſtor, of each two drams; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will ſerve to diſſolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art.

Theriaca

Theriaca Edenſis.
The Edinburgh Treacle.

Take of *Virginian* Snake-root, ſix ounces; of wild Valerian, and Contrayerva-roots, each four ounces; of the Aromatic-powder, three ounces; Gum-Guaiacum, *Ruſſian* Caſtor, and Myrrh, each two ounces; of *Engliſh* Saffron, and Opium, each one ounce; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the Powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will ſerve to diſſolve the Opium: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art.

To this, Camphire may be added, when there is occaſion.

LOHOCHS.

Lohoch ex Amylo.
Lohoch of Starch.

Take of Starch, two drams; Syrup of Comfrey, and the White of Eggs, beat to a liquor, of each an ounce: mix them together, and make a Lohoch; to which is to be added, a dram of *Japan* Earth.

Lohoch Commune.
The common Lohoch.

Take of freſh Oil of ſweet Almonds, and of pectoral or balſamic Syrup, each an ounce; white

white Sugar, two drams: mix and make a Lohoch *.

Lohoch Diatragacanthi.
Lohoch with the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon.

Take of the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon, two drams; of the White of Eggs, beat up, an ounce; Syrup of Diacodium, two ounces: mix them together into a Lohoch; whereto muſt be added a dram of *Japan* Earth †.

Lohoch de Lino.
Lohoch of Linſeed-Oil.

Take of freſh Linſeed-Oil, and of balſamic Syrup, each an ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, a dram; white Sugar, two drams: mix them together ſo as to make a Lohoch.

Lohoch de Mana.
Lohoch of Manna.

Take of *Calabrian* Manna, of freſh drawn Oil of Almonds, and of Syrup of Violets, each a like quantity: mix and make a Lohoch ‡.

Lohoch

* The virtue of this medicine principally depends upon the *Pectoral Syrup*, which, we before obſerved, is well contrived to anſwer the intention.

† Where a thin tickling rheum occaſions a cough, this is an excellent medicine to ſtop it.

‡ The Manna here is to be order'd in the mixture, as Sugar in other Lohochs.

Lohoch Saponaceum.
Lohoch of Soap.

Take of *Spaniſh* Soap, a dram; Oil of Almonds, an ounce *; of pectoral or balſamic Syrup, an ounce and half; and make thereof a Lohoch according to art.

Lohoch de Spermate Ceti.
Lohoch of Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti, two drams; grind it with a due quantity of Yolk of Egg, and add of freſh drawn Oil of Almonds, half an ounce; and of balſamic Syrup, an ounce: mix them together for a Lohoch †.

GENERAL

* It will be proper firſt to diſſolve the Soap in the Oil of Almonds, over a gentle fire.

† Here alſo it will be moſt convenient to diſſolve the *Sperma Ceti* in the Oil of Almonds; or elſe to rub it fine with the Sugar. Theſe Lohochs ſeem contrived to eaſe the trouble of extemporaneous preſcription; and when a demand for them is frequent and certain, may be kept ready made, where there is a hurry of buſineſs, and ſent in when directed; as they may now commodiouſly be, by the bare mention of their titles.

GENERAL RULES for making ELECTUARIES.

I. *The Rules laid down for making Decoctions and Powders, muſt alſo be underſtood to regard the Decoctions and Powders of Electuaries.*

II. *The* Gums, inſpiſſated Juices, *and other ingredients that are not pulverable, muſt be diſſolved in the liquor preſcribed; the powders being put in by degrees, and the whole briſkly ſtirr'd together, ſo as to make a ſmooth and uniform mixture.*

III. Aſtringent Electuaries, *and thoſe wherein the pulp of fruit is an ingredient, are to be made up in ſmall quantities; the ſuperfluous moiſture of ſuch pulps being exhaled over a gentle fire, before they are mix'd in with the reſt.*

SEC-

SECTION XIII.

PILLS.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.
Black Pills.

TAKE of pure Quick-ſilver, the golden Sulphur of Antimony, and Gum-Guaiacum, each half an ounce; grind them together in a Glaſs-mortar, till the Globules of the Mercury are perfectly extinguiſhed, or render'd inviſible, and then add of *Spaniſh* Soap, half an ounce; of Syrup of Balſam, a ſufficient quantity to make them into a maſs for Pills.

Pilulæ Cocciæ.
Pills called Cocciæ.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Colcocynth, and of Scammony, each an ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two drams; of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram: and with Syrup of Buck-

 thorn,

thorn, enough for that purpoſe, bring them into a maſs of Pills.

Pilulæ communes Rufi.
The common Pills of Rufus.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; of Myrrh, an ounce; of Saffron, half an ounce: and with a ſufficient quantity of the Syrup of Orange-peel, make them into a maſs for Pills.

Pilulæ de Duobus.
Pills of two principal Ingredients.

Take of Colocynth and Scammony, each an ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two drams; of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram; and with a ſuitable quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, bring them into a maſs of Pills, according to the rules of art.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, cum aculeo.
Purging and Deobſtruent Pills.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, and Scammony, each an ounce; Gum-Ammoniac, and Guaiacum, each half an ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two drams; Oil of Juniper, one dram; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as will, with art, make them into a maſs for Pills.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Chalybiatæ.
Deobſtruent Pills with Iron.

Take of the preceding maſs of Ecphractic Pills, an ounce and half; Gum-Ammoniac, and Guaiacum, each half an ounce; Vitriol, or Salt of Iron, five drams; Elixir of Property, a quantity ſufficient to make them up into a maſs for Pills.

Pilulæ de Gambogia.
Pills of Gamboge.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore-roots, Gamboge, and Calomel, of each two drams; of diſtill'd Oil of Juniper, half a dram; and as much Syrup of Buckthorn as will make them into a maſs *.

Pilulæ Gummoſæ.
Gummy Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, and Sagapenum, each half an ounce; *Ruſſia* Caſtor and Myrrh, each three drams; *Aſſa fœtida* and Galbanum, each two drams; diſtill'd Oil of Amber, half a dram; and with a ſufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them, by art, into a maſs.

* The roughneſs, and griping quality of the Gamboge is here corrected by the Oil of Juniper.

Pilulæ Mercuriales.
Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Mercury and Honey, each one ounce; grind them together in a Glaſs-mortar till the globules of the Mercury entirely diſappear; then add of Gum-Ammoniac, two ounces; and make them into a maſs of Pills.

Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.
Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Quick-ſilver, an ounce; of Honey, a ſufficient quantity; grind them together, till the globules of the Mercury perfectly diſappear; and then add of Gum-Ammoniac, Extract of black Hellebore-roots and choice Rhubarb, each half an ounce; make them up, according to the Rules of Art, into a Maſs for Pills.

Pilulæ Fœtidæ.
Fetid Pills.

Take of Aſſa-fœtida, a dram and a half; *Ruſſian* Caſtor, one dram; Camphire, half a dram; diſtill'd Oil of Harts-horn a ſufficient quantity to make up a Maſs for Pills.

Pilulæ Pacificæ, vulgò Matthæi.
Anodyne Pills, commonly call'd Matthews's *Pills.*

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, two ounces, *Engliſh* Saffron and Opium, each an ounce; Soap of Tartar,

Tartar, three ounces; Balſam Capivi, a ſufficient quantity; mix them together artificially, ſo as to make a Maſs for Pills. *

Pilulæ Pectorales.
Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, half an ounce; Benjamin, three drams; Myrrh, two drams; *Engliſh* Saffron, one dram; Balſam of Sulphur made with oil of Aniſeeds, half a dram; bring them into a Maſs, according to the rules of Art, with a ſufficient quantity of the Syrup of Balſam of *Tolu*. †

Pilulæ, ſeu Extractum Rudii.
Pills, or Extract of Rudius.

Take of the roots of black Hellebore and Colocynth, each two ounces; bruiſe them well, and add thereto two quarts of Spring-water;

* This is a compendious method of making the *Pilulæ Matthæi*, ſo as to obtain the full effect of the compoſition. The *Balſam Capivi*, as a fine turpentine, is much better ſuited to hold the maſs together than *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, which is apt to leave it crumbly. If the reader wants to be inform'd of the virtues of this remedy, he may find them in Dr. *Quincy's Diſpenſatory*, p. 336. tho' this is a better compoſition than that there deſcrib'd under the ſame name. See alſo *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 179. PRACT.

† This makes a pretty kind of pectoral Pill, that in common coughs, either with or without a hoarſeneſs, and in all difficulties of reſpiration, may be very ſafely, and often very effectually given.

boil them to the consumption of one half; then press out the liquor, and exhale it to the consistence of Honey; afterwards put to it the following ingredients, reduc'd to a very fine powder, *viz.* of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; and of Scammony, an ounce: lastly, having remov'd the Mass from the fire, mix with it a dram of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, and two drams of vitriolated Tartar.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ.
Pills of Squills.

Take of *Spanish* Soap, one ounce; Gum-Ammoniac, prepared Millepedes, and fresh Squills, each half an ounce; and as much Balsam Capivi as will make them into Pills, according to the Rules of Art.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.
Stomach Pills.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, an ounce; of Rhubarb, six drams; of Gum-Ammoniac, three drams; of Myrrh and Extract of Gentian, each two drams; vitriolated Tartar, a dram; distill'd Oil of Mint, half a dram; and with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Senna with Rhuburb, make them into a mass for Pills *.

Pilulæ

* The addition of the Rhubarb, and the Extract of Gentian, greatly improves this composition; and fits it for the intention expessed by its title.

Pilulæ de Styrace.
Pills of Storax.

Take of Calamite Storax, five drams; of Gum-Tragacanth, an ounce; of Frankincenſe and Opium, each half an ounce; Syrup of Meconium, enough to make them into a maſs for Pills, according to the rules of art *.

GENERAL RULES for making PILLS.

I. *The three former Rules laid down for the making of Powders, are to be carefully obſerved in the making of Pills.*

II. *The* Gums *and* inſpiſſated Juices *muſt be firſt ſoftened, by means of the liquor preſcribed; then the Powders are to be added, gradually; and laſtly, a perfect mixture is to be made of the whole, by repeated ſtrokes of the peſtle.*

III. *All maſſes of Pills ſhould be kept in bladders oiled, or moiſten'd in the liquor the maſs is made up with.*

* This makes a mighty pretty pectoral opiate, the addition of the Balſam of *Tolu* contributing not a little to its improvement.

SECTION XIV.

TROCHES.

Trochiſci albi Rhaſis, ſeu Sief album.
The white Troches of Rhaſes.

TAKE of Ceruſe, ten drams; Sarcocol, three drams; Starch and Gum-Tragacanth, of each two drams; Camphire, half a dram; and a proper quantity of Roſe-water; in which diſſolve the Gum-Tragacanth, ſo as to make a Mucilage: and the other Ingredients being reduced to powder, make Troches of the whole, according to the rules of art.

Trochiſci Bechici albi.
White pectoral Lozenges.

Take of white Sugar-candy, a pound and half; *Florentine* Orrice-root, an ounce and half; Liquoriſe-root, an ounce; Starch, half an ounce; Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, made with Roſe-water, as much as will ſerve to form the whole into Lozenges.

Trochiſci

Trochiſci Bechici nigri.
Black Pectoral Lozenges.

Take of the Juice of Liquoriſe, two ounces; Balſam of *Tolu*, a dram; white Sugar, a quarter of a pound; Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, made with Hyſſop-water, ſuch a proportion as will, with the requiſite art, make the whole into Lozenges.

Trochiſci Cardialgici.
Troches for the Heart-burn.

Take of Oyſter-ſhell Powder, and white Chalk, each two ounces; of Gum-Arabic, half an ounce; of Nutmeg, half a dram; of Loaf-ſugar, ten ounces; of the ſimple water of Baulm, a ſufficient quantity to make them into Troches, with the requiſite art.

Trochiſci Cypheos, pro Mithridatio.
Troches of Cyprus, *for Mithridate.*

Take of the pulp of ſton'd Raiſins of the Sun, and *Cyprus* Turpentine, each three ounces; Myrrh and Squinanth, of each an ounce and half; Cinnamon, half an ounce; Saffron, a dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, Caſſia lignea, round [or long] Cyprus-root, and Juniper-berries, of each three drams; of Rhodium [or yellow Saunders] two drams and a half; of Calamus aromaticus, nine drams; a little *Canary* Wine, and a ſufficient quantity of clari-

fied

fied Honey. Let the Bdellium and Myrrh be ground with the Wine to the conſiſtence of Honey; then add by degrees the pulp of Raiſins, the Turpentine, the Honey, and laſtly, the other Ingredients reduced to very fine powder; and ſo make them into Troches, according to the rules of art.

Trochiſci Diaſulphuris.
Troches of Sulphur.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, an ounce; the flowers of Benjamin, a dram; of white Sugar, a quarter of a pound, and a ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth made with Hyſſop-water: mix them all together, and make Troches thereof, according to art.

Trochiſci dicti Magma Hedychroi, pro Theriaca *Andromachi.*
Troches, call'd the Maſs Hedychroon, for the Theriaca *.

Take of the leaves of Marum and Marjoram, of Rhodium [or yellow Saunders] and of the root of Aſarabacca, each two drams; of Squinanth, Calamus aromaticus, *Pontic* Phu [or the root of wild Valerian] Xylobalſamum [or Aloes-wood] Opobalſam, [or Balſam of *Peru*] Coſtus

* This compoſition is ſaid to have been firſt deſcribed under the ſimple title of *Hedychroon*, or the *pleaſant-colour'd medicine*, by *Andromachus*, the famous author of the Treacle that goes by his name. We meet with it in *Galen de Antidoto & de Theriaca.*

Coſtus [or Zedoary] and Cinnamon, each three drams; of Myrrh, *Indian* Leaf, [or Bay-leaves] *Indian* Spikenard, *Caſſia lignea*, and of Saffron, each ſix drams; of Amomum [or Cloves] an ounce and half; of Maſtich, a dram; and, with a requiſite proportion of *Canary* Wine, make them up into Troches, according to art.

Trochiſci de Terra Japonica.
Troches of Japan *Earth.*

Take of *Japan* Earth, two ounces; of Gum-Tragacanth, half an ounce; of white Sugar, a pound; and a proper quantity of Roſe-water: diſſolve the Gum in the Roſe-water, ſo as to make a Mucilage; and with this beat up the Troches.

Trochiſci de Minio.
Troches of red Lead.

Take of red Lead, half an ounce; of corroſive Mercury ſublimate, an ounce; mix and make them up into oblong Troches, with four ounces of the crumb of the fineſt Bread, and a ſufficient quantity of Roſe-water.

Trochiſci de Myrrha.
Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, half an ounce; of Madder-roots, the tops of Penny-royal, and *Ruſſian* Caſtor, each three drams; of Cumin-ſeeds, Aſſa Fœtida, and Galbanum, each two drams; the diſtill'd Oils of Rue and Savin, of each twenty

twenty drops; and a ſufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis:* let the Gums, by means of the Elixir, be reduced to a maſs, of the conſiſtence of Honey; afterwards may add the Oils and Powders, ſo as that Troches may be artificially formed thereof.

Trochiſci Scillitici, pro Theriaca Andromachi. *Troches of Squills for the Treacle of Andromachus.*

Take an entire Squill, after the leaves and ſtalks are dry, and having pull'd off its outſide, include it in a paſte, made of wheat-flower, and bake it in an oven, 'till the cruſt becomes hard: then take three ounces of the Squill, thus baked tender, and grind it in a mortar, adding thereto two ounces of the meal of the white Vetch, ſo as to make a paſte; whereof Troches being form'd, let them be dried in the ſhade.

But the Squill itſelf moderately dried, is juſtly preferred to theſe Troches.

Trochiſci Viperini, pro Theriaca *Andromachi. Troches of Vipers, for* Venice *Treacle.*

Take half a pound of Viper's fleſh, ſeparated from the ſkins, the entrails, the fat, the heads and the tails, and boiled till it grows ſoft in ſpring-water, ſeaſoned with a little dill and ſalt, and afterwards cleared of the back-bone; of Biſket-bread, ground and ſearced, two ounces: beat them up together, with a proper quantity of

of the broth remaining after the Vipers were boiled, into a mafs, to be formed into Troches, according to art.

Thefe Troches are brought to us from other parts, ready prepared; but the dried flefh of the Viper is with juftice preferred thereto.

GENERAL RULES for preparing of TROCHES.

I. *The three preceding Rules, laid down for the making of Powders, muft be likewife underftood of the preparing Powders for* Troches.

II. *When the mafs is fo glutinous as to ftick to the fingers, whilft the Troches are forming; let the hands be rubbed with fweet oil, or any other of the aromatic tribe, or the Powder of Starch or Liquorife.*

III. *In order to the well drying of them, let them be laid upon an inverted fieve, in a fhady, but open airy place; and keep them frequently turning.*

IV. *Let them be kept for ufe in veffels of glafs or of glaz'd earth.*

SEC-

SECTION XV.

OILS.

OILS *obtained by Expreſſion.*

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.
Oil of ſweet Almonds.

TAKE any quantity of ſweet Almonds, freſh dried; bruiſe them in a marble mortar; put them into a hempen bag, and gradually force out the Oil by means of a preſs, without the aſſiſtance of fire.

In the ſame manner are procured the Oils of bitter Almonds, Walnuts, Mace, Nutmegs, Linſeed, and Muſtard-ſeed; the iron plates of the preſs being firſt moderately warm'd *.

Both *ripe* and *unripe Oil Olive*, as alſo *Oil of Bays*, are brought to us from foreign parts.

OILS

* For a full deſcription of the manner of obtaining vegetable Oils by expreſſion, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 69, 72. PRACT.

OILS *made by Infusion and Decoction.*

Oleum Absinthites.
Oil of Wormwood.

Take a pound of the bruised tops of fresh common Wormwood, and three pints of ripe Oil-Olive; put them into a glass vessel, or one of glaz'd earth; cover it well, and expose it to the fire, so as to boil gently 'till the leaves are almost dry or crisp, and afterwards force out the Oil with a press.

In the same manner are made,

Oleum Anethinum, Oil of Dill, *from the leaves of the plant.*
—— *Chamæmelinum* —— Camomile, *from the flowers.*
—— *Hyperici* —— —— St. John's-wort, *from the tops.*
—— *Liliorum alb.* —— White Lillies, *from the flowers.*
—— *Rosarum rub.* —— Red Roses, *from the flowers.*
—— *Rutaceum* —— Rue, *from the leaves.*

Oleum Lumbricorum.
Oil of Earth-worms.

Take of Earth-worms, well-wash'd, half a pound; of ripe Oil-Olive, a quart; of White-wine,

wine, half a pint; and boil them together in *balneo mariæ* 'till the Wine is conſumed; after which ſtrain out the Oil by Expreſſion.

Oleum Mucilaginum.
Oil of Mucilages.

Take of freſh Marſhmallow-root bruiſed, four ounces; [or the root of white Lilly,] and of freſh Squill bruis'd, two ounces; of Fænugreek-ſeed and Linſeed, each an ounce and half: ſteep the ingredients in a proper quantity of ſpring-water, and afterwards boil them gently 'till they make a thick and viſcous mucilage; which being preſs'd ſtrongly out, add thereto two quarts of Oil-Olive, and boil it over a gentle fire, or in *balneo mariæ*, 'till the aqueous moiſture is evaporated, obſerving to keep it continually ſtirring to prevent its burning *.

SEC-

* The keeping this oil in readineſs, as an officinal, will eaſe the trouble of making ſeveral medicines; particularly the *Unguent. Dialthææ*, *Emplaſtr. Diachylon*, *Emplaſtr. de Mucilaginib.* &c. as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

SECTION XVI.

BALSAMS.

Balſamum Anodynum Batæi.
Bates's *Anodyne Balſam.*

TAKE of *Caſtile* Soap, two ounces; of Opium, half an ounce; of Saffron, a dram; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, eighteen ounces: digeſt them together for eight days; then ſtrain off the Balſam, and add thereto ſix drams of Camphire *.

Balſamum Anodynum, vulgò Guidonis.
Anodyne Balſam, commonly called Guido's *Balſam.*

Take of Galbanum and Tacamahac, each half a pound; then add the full weight of them both of *Venice* Turpentine: put the whole into

 a re-

* For the character of this extraordinary medicine, ſee Dr. *Quincy*'s Diſpenſatory, p. 489. But in the laſt Edition of their Diſpenſatory, the *Edinburgh* College order it to be made by adding Tincture of Opium to the Oppodeltoch Balſam following.

a retort, whereof they may fill but two thirds, and diſtil it according to the rules of art, obſerving dextrouſly to ſeparate the red Oil or Balſam from the liquor that floats above it.

Balſamum ad Apoplecticos.
Apoplectic Balſam.

Take of the Oil of Nutmegs, obtained by expreſſion, an ounce; melt it in a ſilver veſſel; and being remov'd from the fire, add thereto of the diſtill'd Oils of Cloves, of Lavender, and of Roſemary, each half a dram; of the Oil of Amber, half a ſcruple; of Balſam of *Peru*, a dram; and mix them together according to art *.

Balſamum Lucatelli.
Lucatellus's Balſam.

Take of yellow Bees-wax, one pound; melt it over a gentle fire in a pound and a half of the beſt Oil-Olive; then add of *Venice* Turpentine one pound and a half; and at laſt, when taken off from the fire, add of Dragon's-blood finely pulverized, one ounce; of the Balſam of *Peru*, two ounces; keep them continually ſtirring about until the Balſam is grown cold ||.

Balſama

* For the general method of preparing this kind of Balſams, with the manner of colouring, and procuring them in their greateſt perfection, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 110—112. PRACT.

|| The ſubſtituting Dragon's-blood for red Saunders, alters this medicine conſiderably for the better, as it improves its colour, and adds to its balſamic virtues; both which ends

Balſama Sulphuris.
Balſams of Sulphur.

For theſe, ſee the Chemical part of this Diſpenſatory.

Balſamum Traumaticum.
Wound Balſam.

Take of Benjamin, two ounces; *Peruvian* Balſam, an ounce; Olibanum, Succotrine Aloes, and Myrrh, each half an ounce; reduce the ingredients capable of it to powder, then add a quart of rectify'd ſpirit of Wine: let them ſtand for a month daily in the ſun, ſhaking the veſſel; afterwards pour out the Balſam.

This Balſam may be alſo made by digeſtion in *balneo mariæ* for eight days.

Balſamum Viride.
The green Balſam.

Take of Linſeed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, each a pound; of Verdigreaſe reduc'd to powder, three drams; and boil them together, keeping the mixture ſtirring, ſo as to diſſolve the Verdigreaſe.

ends are very indifferently anſwer'd by the Saunders. But if the colour were to be primarily regarded, nothing gives a more beautiful red to oil than *Radix Anchuſæ*, infuſed warm therein.

Balſamum Saponaceum, vulgo Oppodeltoch.
The Soap-Balſam, commonly call'd Oppodeltoch.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two quarts; of *Spaniſh* Soap, one pound; digeſt them in a gentle heat 'till the Soap is diſſolved; and then add of Camphire, two ounces; of the eſſential Oils of Roſemary and Origanum, each half an ounce: mix by ſtirring them well together *.

* By adding Tincture of Opium occaſionally to this mixture, is formed the

Balſamum Anodynum Bateanum.
Bates's Anodyne Balſam.

SEC-

SECTION XVII.

OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum.
Egyptian Ointment *.

TAKE of Verdigreaſe, reduced to fine powder, five ounces; of Honey, fourteen ounces; of Vinegar, ſeven ounces; boil them together, over a gentle fire, to the conſiſtence of an Unguent.

Unguentum Album.
The white Ointment.

Take of unripe Oil-Olive, three pints; of Ceruſe, a pound; of white Wax, nine ounces;

 and

* This medicine ſeems to be improperly call'd an ointment, as it receives no oil, or other unctuous ingredient in its compoſition; it is alſo generally made ſo thin, or elſe becomes ſo by the ſettling of the Verdigreaſe, as not to reſemble an unguent in conſiſtence: it is however of conſiderable virtues, and frequently uſed externally by chirurgeons, to keep down fungous fleſh, take off excreſcences, and the like; but being in many caſes too ſharp and corroſive, Dr. *Fuller* adviſes to abate of thoſe qualities, by the addition of Frankincenſe,

and mix them together according to art, ſo as to make an Unguent.

Unguentum album Camphoratum.
White Ointment with Camphire.

This is made by adding to the preceding *white Ointment*, when remov'd from the fire, an ounce of Camphire, rubb'd with a few drops of Oil of Almonds, and mixing them together.

Unguentum Sambucinum.
Ointment of Elder.

Take of the inner rind of freſh Elder, and of the freſh leaves of the ſame tree, each four ounces: bruiſe them well, and boil them in two pounds of Linſeed-Oil 'till the aqueous moiſture is conſum'd; then preſs out the Oil, and diſſolve in it ſix ounces of white wax, ſo as to make an Ointment *.

Unguentum Antipſoricum.
Ointment for the Itch.

Take of Ellicampane-root, and the root of ſharp-pointed Dock, each three ounces; ſlice and bruiſe them, then pour thereon three pints of ſpring-water, and a pint of Vinegar; boil them

* This ſeems to be an excellent Unguent for burns, and as a diſcutient it deſerves always to be kept in readineſs, to provide in the beſt manner againſt ſuch contingencies as we meet with every day.

them to a half, and ſtrongly preſs out the remaining Liquor; to which add ten ounces of the leaves of freſh Water-creſſes: let the herb be well bruis'd, and mix'd up with four pounds of Hog's-lard; then boil all together 'till the aqueous moiſture is exhaled, and preſs out the Ointment; whereto put four ounces of the Oil of Bays, and the ſame quantity of yellow wax; afterwards mix the whole together †.

Sulphur may be hereto added occaſionally.

Unguentum Antipſoricum, cum Mercurio.
Ointment for the Itch, with Mercury.

This is made of the preceding Ointment, by adding thereto four ounces of Quickſilver, kill'd by being ground with a proper quantity of *Venice* Turpentine, and mixing them together according to the rules of art, ſo as to make an Unguent.

Unguentum, ſeu Linimentum Arcæi.
The Ointment, or Liniment of Arcæus.

Take of Hog's-lard, a pound; of Goat's-ſuet, two pounds; of Gum Elemi, and *Venetian* Turpentine, each a pound and half: melt them

† If that ſtubborn cutaneous diſtemper, the Itch, be curable by vegetable preparations, this Unguent bids fair to effect it; but in caſe of failure, you ſee the compilers order the aſſiſtance of ſulphur, to be uſed at diſcretion; and in the following Unguent, what rarely fails, the aſſiſtance of Mercury.

together, then ſtrain the whole, and make thereof an Unguent according to art †.

Unguentum Baſilicon.
The Ointment Baſilicon.

Take of yellow Wax, Goat's-ſuet, white Roſin, dry Pitch and *Venice* Turpentine, each half a pound; of Oil-Olive, two pounds and a half: diſſolve the other ingredients in the Oil, ſtir them well together, then ſtrain the whole for an Ointment.

Unguentum è Lapide Calaminari.
Ointment of Calamine.

Take of yellow Bee's-wax, eighteen ounces; melt it in a quart of Oil-Olive, then by degrees ſprinkle in of prepared Calamine, ten ounces and a half: mix by ſtirring them together 'till the Ointment is cold.

Unguentum Citrinum.
The yellow Ointment.

Take an ounce of Quickſilver, and two ounces of Spirit of Nitre; diſſolve them in a Sand-heat, and while very hot mix therewith a pound

† The Author of this Unguent, who was a very good chirurgeon, tells us, it at the ſame time ripens, digeſts, deterges, and incarns; and that in ſo certain and excellent a manner, as never once to have fail'd him; ſo that, ſays he, all thoſe it was uſed to, juſtly gave it the name of *Balſam*. *De recta Vulnerum Curatione.* Lib. I. Cap. iv.

a pound of melted Hog's-lard; before the lard is cold, ſtir them briſkly together in a marble mortar, ſo as to make an Ointment.

Unguentum deſiccativum rubrum.
The red drying Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive, a pound and half; and of white Wax, half a pound: melt them together, and when remov'd from the fire, ſift in the following ingredients reduc'd to powder, *viz.* of Calamine, ſix ounces; of Bole-Armeniac and Litharge of Gold, each four ounces; and of Camphire, firſt rubb'd with a little Oil of Almonds, three drams; then ſtir them briſkly together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Dialthææ.
Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, two pounds; of yellow Wax, half a pound; of white Roſin, three ounces; and of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce and half: mix them together, and make an Ointment according to art †.

Unguen-

* The *Unguentum deſiccativum rubrum* of the *London* Diſpenſatory is too ſtiff and crumbly for an Ointment, on account of the over-proportion of the dry powders to the unctuous ingredients, which is here conſiderably leſſen'd, by dropping the *Caput mortuum* of Vitriol, and reducing the quantities of the other dry things.

† When the Oil of Mucilages is ready prepared, this is a very compendious way of making the Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Unguentum Diapompholygos.
Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take of unripe Oil, twenty ounces; of the Juice of common Nightſhade-berries, eight ounces; boil them together, over a ſoft fire, 'till the Juice is exhaled; then, towards the end of the operation, diſſolve five ounces of white Wax in the Oil, and removing it from the fire, add thereto, whilſt it yet remains hot, the following ingredients, reduced to powder, *viz.* four ounces of Ceruſe; of calcined Lead and Pompholyx, each two ounces; and of clean Frankincenſe, an ounce: mix all together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Epiſpaſticum.
Bliſtering Ointment.

Take of Hog's-Lard, and *Venice* Turpentine, each three ounces; of yellow Wax, half an ounce; of Cantharides, three drams: melt the Lard and Wax together, then add the Cantharides in powder; laſtly, the Turpentine; and mix all together into an Ointment ||.

Unguen-

* This Ointment is here order'd in a more ſimple and elegant manner than we commonly meet with it; but among us it is very little uſed; though, as here deſcribed, it might to very good purpoſe, in hot or phagedenic ulcers, that weep a ſaline, acrimonious, or corroſive matter, *&c.*

|| This Ointment ſeems principally intended to dreſs bliſters withal, in order to render them perpetual, or keep them running during pleaſure; as may commodiouſly be effected,

Unguentum Mercuriale, ſeu Neapolitanum.

The Mercurial, or Neapolitan *Ointment.*

Take of Quickſilver, half an ounce; Hog's-lard, two ounces: grind them together in a mortar 'till the globules of Mercury are no longer viſible. It is alſo made with two or three times this proportion of the Mercury.

Unguentum Nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of the leaves of male Southernwood, Marjoram, Mint, Pennyroyal, Rue and Roſemary, each ſix ounces: let the herbs be freſh gather'd, well bruiſed, and boiled 'till their aqueous part is evaporated, in five pounds of Neat's-foot Oil, and three pounds of Beef-ſuet; then preſs out all that will run; add thereto half a pound of Oil of Bays, and mix them together into an Ointment *.

Unguen-

effected, by ſpreading a little thereof upon a piece of linen, and applying it occaſionally to the part.

* The contrivance of this Ointment would be very good, if none of the eſſential Oils of the ingredients were loſt in the boiling, nothing at all that is foreign to the deſign of a warm, invigorating, external medicine entring its compoſition.

Unguentum Nutritum.

The Ointment called Nutritum.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Vinegar, each half a pound; of unripe Oil, a pound and half: grind them well together in a mortar, pouring in at one time a little Oil, and at another a little Vinegar, 'till the latter no longer appears disunited, but the whole mixture becomes a white Unguent †.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum.

Ointment for the Eyes.

Take of the Ointment of Tutty, one ounce and a half; Ointment of Lead, following, half an ounce; Camphire, half a dram: mix, and make them into an Unguent according to the rules of art.

This is made also with two, three, or more times the like proportion of Camphire.

Unguen-

† This Ointment seems to have receiv'd its name from the manner of its preparation, which is, as it were, by Nutrition, the operator now and then feeding it with Oil, and now and then with Vinegar; which being thus incorporated with the Litharge, form, to appearance, a kind of chyle, or a white uniform nutritive mixture.

Unguentum Opodeldoch.
The Ointment Opodeldoc *.

See this in the Balſams.

Unguentum Populeon.
Ointment of Poplar.

Take a pound of the freſh gather'd Buds of the black Poplar, bruiſe them, and mix them well with four pounds of freſh Hog's-lard, to be kept in this ſtate, put up in a cloſe glaz'd veſſel, till the following Herbs are in ſeaſon: then take of the leaves of Hemlock, black Henbane, Garden-poppy, and common Night-ſhade, each ſix ounces; bruiſe them all, and put them to the Lard, mix'd with the Poplar-buds; now boil them over a ſoft fire till the aqueous moiſture is conſumed; then ſtrain, and ſtrongly preſs out the Ointment, in which diſſolve four ounces of white Wax.

Unguentum Roſaceum, vulgò Pomatum.
Roſe Ointment, commonly called Pomatum.

Take any quantity of Hog's-Lard, cut it into ſmall pieces, put it into a glaz'd earthen veſſel,

* The meaning of the name *Oppodeltoch*, or *Opodeldoch*, is not well underſtood; it was originally given by *Paracelſus* to a plaiſter, which he very much commends againſt ulcers, and which he ſeems to have judiciouſly applied as a chirurgeon, however whimſical he might have been in giving it this title, according to his uſual liberty in coining words, or tranſpoſing and changing their letters.

veſſel, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will float ſome inches above it: let them ſtand together for ten days, the Water being ſhifted once a day; then melt the Lard, with a very ſoft heat, and throw it into a ſufficient quantity of Roſe-water; wherein let it be well work'd; then pouring the Water off from it, add a few drops of Oil of Rhodium.

Unguentum Sambucinum.
Ointment of Elder. See Page 170.

Unguentum Saturninum, vulgò Balſamum Univerſale.
Ointment of Lead, commonly called the Univerſal Balſam.

Take of Sugar of Lead finely pulverized, two ounces; white Wax, three ounces; Oil of Olive, one pound; the Wax being melted with the Oil, add by degrees the Sugar of Lead, and keep them continually ſtirring, till they harden into an Ointment with the cold.

Unguentum Tutiæ.
Ointment of Tutty.

Take of white Wax, three ounces; melt it over a ſlow fire in ten ounces of the beſt Oil-Olive; and then by degrees ſprinkle in of prepar'd Tutty, two ounces; of Calamine, one ounce, keeping them conſtantly ſtirring till the Ointment is cold.

This

This Ointment is alſo formed extemporaneouſly of the ſame Powders, and four times as much freſh Butter.

Unguentum Vermifugum.
Ointment againſt Worms.

Take of the leaves of female Southernwood, common Wormwood, Rue, Savin, and Tanſey, each two ounces; bruiſe and boil them, with a pound and half of Oil-Olive, and a pound of Hog's-Lard, till the aqueous moiſture is conſumed; then ſtrain and preſs out all that will run; in which melt three ounces of yellow Wax, afterwards add of the Gall of an Ox, and of *Succotrine* Aloes, each an ounce and half; of Colocynth, and Wormſeed, each an ounce; boil them all together, keeping them continually ſtirring, ſo as to make an Ointment *. But obſerve, that the Aloes, the Colocynth, and the Wormſeed, are firſt to be reduced to very fine powder †.

* Here we have an inſtance of a compoſition, where the ingredients, tho' numerous, conſpire to the ſame intention, and ſeem to uphold each others virtues.

† See the rules for the making of Ointments at the end of the *Section* of Plaiſters.

SEC-

SECTION XVIII.

PLAISTERS.

Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum.
Sticking Plaiſter.

TAKE of ſimple Diachylon, two pounds; of *Burgundy* Pitch, a pound; and melt them together, ſo as to make a Plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum.
The Anodyne Plaiſter.

Take of white Roſin, eight ounces; of Tacamahac (pulverized) and Galbanum, each four ounces; after melting them together, add of the Seeds of Cumin powder'd, three ounces; of black Soap, four ounces; make them into a Plaiſter according to art.

Empla-

Emplaſtrum Antihyſtericum.
Antihyſteric Plaiſter.

Take of Galbanum, twelve ounces; of Tacamahac, and yellow Wax, each ſix ounces; of *Aſſa fœtida*, the Seeds of Cummin, and *Venice* Turpentine, each four ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaiſter according to art; obſerving to reduce the Herbs and Seed to powder *.

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum.
Cephalic Plaiſter.

Take of yellow Wax, three ounces; of white Roſin, and Tacamahac, each two ounces; of Myrrh, and Caſtor, each two drams; of *Venice* Turpentine, three ounces; of the diſtill'd Oil of Lavender, and that of Amber, each a dram: mix them all together and make a Plaiſter thereof, according to the rules of art. But obſerve to add the diſtill'd Oils to the other ingredients, after they are removed from the fire, and become almoſt cold †.

* More is to be expected from this compoſition, than the bare application of a Galbanum-Plaiſter to the navel in hyſteric caſes.

† This appears to be a better Plaiſter to apply to the head and feet in cephalic and nervous caſes, than the *Emplaſtrum Cephalicum* of the *London* Diſpenſatory, preſcribed for the ſame purpoſe.

Emplaſtrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.
Plaiſter of Hemlock with Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, half a pound, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of Vinegar of Squills; add to the ſolution, four ounces of the Juice of the leaves of Hemlock; ſtrain the whole, and boil it into a Plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum Defenſivum.
Defenſive Plaiſter.

Take of the Juice of Shepherd's-purſe, Knot-graſs, Horſe-tail, Yarrow, Plantain, the greater Houſe-leek, common Nightſhade, and the greater Comfrey, each half a pint; of Oil-Olive, three pints; of Hog's-lard, two pounds; of Litharge of Gold, two pounds and a half; and of red Lead, half a pound: boil them up together almoſt to the conſiſtence of a Plaiſter, and diſſolve therein of yellow Wax, and white Roſin, each four ounces; then add of Olibanum, and *Venice* Turpentine, each four ounces; as alſo the following ingredients reduc'd to powder, *viz.* of Bole-Armeniac, a pound; of the greater Comfrey-root, Pomegranate-bark, Balauſtines, Maſtich, Dragons-blood, and red Saunders, each two ounces; mix them, and make thereof a Plaiſter, according to the rules of art. The Plaiſter may be alſo made without the Juices.

Empla-

Emplaſtrum Diachylôn * Simplex.
Simple Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, four pounds; of Litharge of Gold, a pound and half; and boil them up to a Plaiſter †.

Emplaſtrum Diachylôn cum Gummi.
Diachylon with Gums.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, four pounds; of Litharge of Gold, two pounds; and boil them almoſt to the conſiſtence of a Plaiſter; then add thereto of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum, yellow Wax and *Venice* Turpentine, each half a pound; and make them into a Plaiſter according to art.

Emplaſtrum Diapalmæ dictum.
Diapalma.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Oil-Olive, each three pounds; of Hog's-lard, two pounds;

* The word implies a compoſition of Juices, from δία of, and χυλὸς Juice.

† This is readily and commodiouſly done, if the Oil of Mucilages be kept ready prepared; but the rule given at the end of this *Section* for the making of Plaiſters muſt be here obſerved; for if you attempt to boil this Plaiſter without the addition of water, the whiteneſs, for which it is valued, will preſently be loſt.

and boil them together, keeping them continually ſtirring † 'till they become a Plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum.
Bliſtering Plaiſter.

Take of Melilot Plaiſter, and *Burgundy* Pitch, each half a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, three ounces; and Cantharides, five ounces: mix them together, and make them into a Plaiſter according to art; but obſerve to reduce the Cantharides to very fine powder, and add them to the other ingredients firſt melted together.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum Compoſitum.
Compound Bliſtering Plaiſter.

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, ten ounces; yellow Wax, four ounces; white Roſin, two ounces; after they are melted together, add of *Venice* Turpentine eighteen ounces: whilſt they continue hot and yet melted, ſprinkle in the following ingredients beat to a powder and mix'd together, keeping the whole conſtantly ſtirring; namely, of Muſtard-ſeed and black Pepper, each an ounce; Verdigreaſe, two ounces; Cantharides, twelve ounces: mix, and make them into an Emplaſter according to the rules of art.

Both

† The ridiculous circumſtances of ſtirring this plaiſter with a palm-tree ſtick, which is ſuppoſed to have given it the name of *Diapalma*, is here omitted.

Both theſe Bliſtering Plaiſters ought to be kept in oiled Bladders.

Emplaſtrum è Meliloto.
Melilot Plaiſter.

Take of the freſh herb Melilot, ſix pounds; bruiſe it well, put it into three pounds of melted Beef-ſuet, and boil them together 'till the herb becomes almoſt criſp *; then ſtrongly preſs out the Suet, and add thereto eight pounds of white Roſin, and four pounds of yellow Wax; boiling them a little together, ſo as to make a Plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale.
Mercurial Plaiſter.

Take of Diachylon with the Gums, a pound and a half; being melted and removed from the fire, add half a pound of Quickſilver, an ounce of *Venice* Turpentine, and an ounce and half of liquid Storax; which are to be firſt thoroughly mixed together in a mortar, 'till the Quickſilver no longer remains diſcernible †.

* Thus may the *Sevum Meliloti* be made, and kept in readineſs for the plaiſter at any time.

† This is an excellent Preſcription, the Gum-Ammoniac and the liquid Storax add conſiderably to its diſcutient and ſuppurating virtues, which are what we principally require in a mercurial plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum de Minio ſimplex.
Simple red Lead Plaiſter.

Take of red Lead, a pound; of Oil-Olive, a pound and half; and of Vinegar, half a pint; and boil them together over a ſlow fire, ſo as to make a Plaiſter *.

Emplaſtrum de Minio cum Sapone.
Red Lead Plaiſter with Soap.

This is made by adding to the ſimple red Lead Plaiſter, when taken off the fire, whilſt it yet remains hot, after the exhalation of the moiſture, half a pound of *Venice* Soap, thin ſlic'd; and ſtirring them forcibly together, ſo as to diſſolve the Soap, and make a Plaiſter according to art †.

Emplaſtrum de Mucilaginibus, ſeu Diachylôn compoſitum.
Mucilage Plaiſter, or compound Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, ſix ounces; of yellow Wax, twenty ounces; of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, and Sagapenum,

* The plaiſter will become brown or black before it comes to its due conſiſtence, or the vinegar is evaporated; this being a more powerful ſolvent for all preparations of lead, than water, with which the minium may be boiled red.

† This differs only in the proportion of the ingredients from the *Emplaſtrum de Sapone* of the *London* Diſpenſatory.

num, each half an ounce; of Saffron in powder, two drams; of Turpentine, two ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaiſter, according to the rules of art ‡.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum.
Oxycroceum *.

Take of yellow Wax, Colophony and common Pitch, each half a pound; melt them over a gentle fire, and add *Venice* Turpentine, three ounces; and afterwards ſprinkle in the following Powders, *viz.* of Myrrh and Olibanum, each three ounces; Saffron, two ounces: mix all together, and make a Plaiſter thereof, according to art.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.
Stomach Plaiſter.

Take of yellow Wax, eight ounces; Tacamahac pulverized, four ounces; being melted together, add of *Venice* Turpentine, ſix ounces; Bay-berries powder'd, two ounces; Cubebs powder'd, one ounce; expreſſed Oil of Mace, an ounce and a half; diſtill'd Oil of Mint, two drams: mix, and make them into a Plaiſter, according to the rules of art ‖.

Empla-

‡ The keeping the Oil of Mucilages ready prepared, greatly leſſens the trouble, otherwiſe found in making this plaiſter.

* The name *Oxycroceum* implies a compoſition of Vinegar and Saffron, tho' no Vinegar be here uſed; but in other Diſpenſatories the Gums are ordered to be diſſolved therein.

‖ The *Emplaſtrum Stomachicum Magiſtrale* of the *Lon-*

Emplaſtrum Volatile.
Volatile Plaiſter.

Take of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce; grind it in a mortar, gradually pouring thereto an ounce of Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac; and when they are thoroughly incorporated, add to them by degrees half an ounce of Tacamahac in powder; and mix them together †.

GENERAL

don Diſpenſatory, tho' perhaps ſomewhat faulty in its compoſition, ſeems preferable to this, as better anſwering the intention of warming and corroborating the ſtomach, invigorating the parts whereto it is applied, and refreſhing the ſpirits by its grateful aromatic odour. The ingredients in that are too numerous, and ſome admitted which contribute little or nothing to the intention; but in retaining the eſſential Oil of Mint, the *Oleum Nardinum*, and the *Oleum Spicæ*, it may deſerve the preference.

† The virtue of this Plaiſter ſeems principally to depend upon the ſpirit of Sal-Ammoniac; which applied in this form, muſt act as a ſtrong ſtimulus; and by the corrugations it cauſes of the fibres, tend to diſlodge any impacted matter that clogs up the pores, and hinders the natural functions of the part. The ſpirit of Sal-Ammoniac here deſign'd, is that prepared with ſalt of Tartar; which alone is hereafter order'd in this Diſpenſatory: whoever deſires to have the character and medicinal uſes of that ſpirit, may find them in *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 202, 203. PRACT. as alſo in *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, p. 303, 304.

GENERAL RULES for making Ointments *and* Plaiſters.

I. *Such* Ointments *and* Plaiſters *as have plants in their compoſition, are to be boiled 'till the herb becomes almoſt criſp, with care to avoid their turning black* *; *then, after ſtraining, they are again to be ſet over the fire, to evaporate all their moiſture; conſequently the plants muſt be freſh gather'd, ſucculent, and well bruiſed, unleſs they are order'd dry.*

II. *The* metalline Powders *are to be firſt boiled with the oily or fat ingredients, 'till they thoroughly incorporate; but Plaiſters require to be mix'd with Spring-water* †, *'till they become of the proper conſiſtence.* Gums, *which are readily diſſolvable, as alſo* Powders *and* Turpentine, *are to be added towards the end of the operation.*

III. Ointments *as well as* Plaiſters *are not all to be made of the ſame conſiſtence; the ſofter* Plaiſters *come under the name of* Cerates, *and ought to be kept in gally-pots or bladders; as thoſe*

* Which they will preſently do, if continued boiling after the aqueous moiſture of the herb is once totally exhaled.

† Obſerve never to add cold water to a pan of boiling plaiſter; for this might prove of dangerous conſequence, by throwing the ſcalding compoſition around with great violence; but when water is required, let it be put in hot, or in the ſtate of boiling, and then no miſchief need be fear'd.

thoſe of a more ſolid nature are formed into rolls. But the compoſition of both is ſo various, that particular rules are generally added by us to direct the artiſt.

SEC-

SECTION XIX.

CATAPLASMS.

Cataplasma Discutiens.
Discutient Poultice.

TAKE of Bryony-root, two ounces; of our Garden, purple Orrice-root, one ounce; Flowers of Camomile and Elder, each half an ounce; Spring-water enough to boil them tender, and beat them into a Poultice; to which add of Gum-Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar, half an ounce; Sal-Ammoniac crude, two drams; Spirit of Wine camphorized, one ounce: mix, and make them into a Poultice.

Cataplasma Suppurans.
Suppurating Poultice.

Take of the Roots of white Lillies [or of Marsh-mallow-roots], four ounces; fat Figs, one ounce; after they have been boiled tender in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and beat up, add of raw Onions bruised, six drams;

of

of Galbanum diſſolved in the yolk of an Egg, half an ounce; of the Baſilicon Ointment, and Oil of Camomile, each one ounce; of Linſeed-meal, a quantity ſufficient to mix and make a Poultice according to the rules of art.

Sinapiſmus Simplex.
The Simple Sinapiſm.

Take of Muſtard-ſeed powder'd, and the Crumb of Bread, each equal Parts; of the beſt Vinegar, a quantity ſufficient to mix and make them into a Sinapiſm or Muſtard-Poultice.

Sinapiſmus Compoſitus.
Compound Muſtard-Poultice.

Take of Muſtard-ſeed ground to a Powder, and the Crumb of Bread, each two ounces; of Garlick bruiſed, half an ounce; of black Soap, one ounce; of the beſt Vinegar, enough to mix and make them into a Poultice according to the Rules of art.

Chemical

Chemical Medicines.

CLASS I.

Chemical Preparations of Vegetables.*

SECTION I.

Distill'd Oils.

Oleum Abſinthii.
Oil of Wormwood.

TAKE any quantity of the plant Wormwood, moderately dry'd in the ſhade and cut to pieces; as much Spring-water as will commodiouſly keep it a-float, and a proper quantity of Sea-ſalt, to give the liquor a tolerable

* The order obſerved in the chemical part is no leſs exact than that in the *Galenical*, or preceding mix'd part of this Diſpenſatory.

tolerable ſharpneſs: let them ſteep together for eight days; then diſtil them, by the alembic, with a ſomewhat ſmarter fire than what is uſed in the diſtillation of Waters; and afterwards ſeparate the *Oil* from the Water, according to the rules of art. *

In the ſame manner are diſtill'd,

Oleum	*Herb.*	The Oils of the Plants
	Hyſſopi,	Hyſſop.
	Marjoranæ,	Marjoram.
	Menthæ,	Mint.
	Origani,	Origani.
	Pulegii,	Penny-royal.
	Roriſmarini,	Roſemary.
	Rutæ, &c.	Rue, *&c.*
Flor.		Of the Flowers of
	Chamœmeli,	Camomile.
	Lavendulæ, &c	Lavender, *&c.*
Sem.		Of the Seeds of
	Aniſi,	Aniſe.
	Carui,	Caraway.
	Cumini,	Cummin.
	Fœniculi, &c.	Fennel, *&c.*
Cort. Limonum, &c.		Lemon-peels,
Caryophillorum,		Of Cloves. [*&c.*
Cinnamomi,		Cinnamon.
Macis		Mace.
Nucis Moſchatæ,		Nutmegs.
Lign. Saſſaphras, &c.		Saſſaphras Wood, *&c.*

But

* The addition of the Sea-ſalt, or any mineral acid, will conſiderably increaſe the quantity of the oil (as M. *Homberg* firſt diſcover'd) by opening the little cells of the plant, wherein

But obſerve that all *Seeds* and *Spices* ought to be bruiſed before they are ſet to ſteep.

All manner of unctuous *Vegetables* will afford their Oil by this kind of treatment; provided the time of digeſtion be ſuited to the ſtrength and texture of the ſubject. The tendereſt plants ſcarce require any digeſtion at all; thoſe of a ſoft and yielding nature, require one of two or three days; and the viſcous ones of as many weeks. The longer the digeſtion is continued, the larger quantity of Sea-ſalt is to be added; inſtead whereof may be uſed *Nitre*, *crude Tartar*, or any *fixed acid Spirit*. The Water ſeparated from the Oil, may be employed to advantage in future diſtillations *.

Oleum Baccarum Juniperi.
Oil of Juniper-berries.

Take any quantity of bruiſed Juniper-berries, half their weight of Spring-water, and a ſmall proportion of Yeſt; let them ſtand together for ſome days, but not too long, to ferment;

in it is naturally lodg'd, at the ſame time preſerving the ſubject ſound and untainted, ſo that whatever eſſential Oil is ſet looſe by the digeſtion, is kept unchanged; and thus a ſmart fire cannot fail to raiſe it in diſtillation. For the whole rationale whereof, and the manner of ſeparating the eſſential Oils of Vegetables, the reader may conſult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 76—96, and 99, 100. PRACT.

* For the rationale and hiſtory of theſe matters, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, ubi ſuprà.

ferment; and then add a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water, and diſtil the whole by the alembic; ſeparating the Oil, according to art, from the Water.

After the ſame manner are diſtill'd *Oleum Baccar. Lauri, &c. Herb. Sabinæ, &c.* the *Oils* of *Bayberries*, and other Berries of that kind; the Oils of *Savin*, and other plants of that nature; and indeed the Oils of all viſcous ſubjects, or thoſe of a cloſe texture. *

Oleum Terebinthinæ.
Oil of Turpentine.

Take any quantity of Turpentine, melted over a gentle fire, and pour it into a glaſs retort, ſo as to fill one half thereof; then fitting on the receiver, diſtil in a Sand-heat; and with a ſoft fire, there will come over an acid Spirit; then, the fire being gradually increaſed, a limpid *Oil*, commonly called æthereal Spirit, and at length a yellow Oil; leaving the Colophony at bottom; which being urged with the laſt degree of fire, will alſo afford a red and duſky red Oil, that falls thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the receiver.

The

* For the method of procuring this Oil, without any previous fermentation, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 85, 86. PRACT. tho' it is certain that in ſome ſubjects, particularly in thoſe diſpoſed to afford but a ſmall proportion of oil, an imperfect fermentation will increaſe the quantity.

The Gums Ammoniac,
Caranna,
Elemi,
Galbanum,
Sagapenum,
Storax, ſolid and liquid,
Tacamahac, *&c.*

diſtill'd in the ſame manner, afford an acid liquor, and an empyreumatical Oil.

Turpentine diſtill'd, by the alembic, with four times its own quantity of Water, yields a limpid Oil; leaving the Colophony behind, after the evaporation of all the Water, capable of affording upon diſtillation, by the retort, a yellow, a red, and a duſky-red Oil.

Oleum Guaïaci.
Oil of Guaiacum.

Take any quantity of Guaiacum-Chips, put them into a retort of Earth, or Glaſs, and gradually diſtil them in a naked fire, or a Sand-furnace: an acid liquor will firſt aſcend, then a light red Oil, and at length, with the utmoſt degree of heat, a thick black Oil, that ſinks thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the retort *.

In like manner Oils are diſtill'd from any kind of Wood.

* See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 89—91. PRACT.

Oleum Benzoini.
Oil of Benjamin.

After the Flowers of Benjamin are ſublimed, put the remainder into a glaſs retort, and diſtil off the Oil in a Sand-heat. The Flowers of Benjamin are obtained in the following manner *.

Flores Benzoini.
Flowers of Benjamin.

Take any quantity of powder'd Benjamin, and put it into a glaz'd pot, and fit a cone of paper to the brim thereof; then adminiſter a ſlow fire, that the Flowers may ſublime; and repeat the operation 'till the paper becomes foul with the aſcending Oil.

* See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry.* Proceſs 32. p. 101.

SEC-

SECTION II.

EXTRACTS *and* ROSINS.

Extractum Plantaginis.
Extract of Plantain.

TAKE any quantity of Plantain-Juice, clarify it, either by yeaſt, the filtre, or the white of eggs *; and afterwards evaporate it to the conſiſtence of honey.

In the ſame manner are prepared the Extracts of all acid, cold, ſucculent and ſtyptic Plants.

Extractum Abſinthii.
Extract of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of dry'd Wormwood, and a ſuitable proportion of Spring-water; boil them together, pouring on freſh Water, 'till the Water has extracted all the virtue of

* For the ſeveral methods of clarifying vegetable juices or decoctions, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 26, 27. PRACT.

the Plant; then filtre the Decoction, and evaporate it, over a ſlow fire, to the conſiſtence of honey.

Extractum Rad. Gentianæ, Helebori nigri, &c.	The Extracts of Gentian-root. Black Hellebore-root, *&c.*
Herb. Centauri minoris,	The Herb Centory the leſs.
Flor. Chamæmeli, &c.	Camomile Flowers, *&c.*

are prepared in the ſame manner; ſo likewiſe are the Extracts of all *fixed Aromatics.*

Extractum Jalappæ.
Extract of Jalap.

Take any quantity of Jalap-root, well bruiſed, and pour as much rectified Spirit of Wine thereon, as will float four inches above it; extract the Tincture in *balneo mariæ*; which being poured off, add to the remaining maſs a proper quantity of Spring-water, and a little Salt of Tartar*; boil them together for an hour; then mix the filtred Decoction with the former Tincture, by continually ſtirring them into

* By changing the menſtruum, in the ſecond operation, we gain the ſaline as well as the reſinous part of the Jalap in the Extract; which makes it a much more ſafe, as well as a more effectual remedy in many caſes. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 159. PRACT.

into an uniform maſs, and evaporate to the conſiſtence of honey.

Extractum Cort. Peruviani, Lign. Campechenſis, &c.
Extract of the Peruvian *Bark*, Campeach *Wood*, &c.

are made in the ſame manner; ſo likewiſe are the Extracts of all reſinous Bodies.

Extracts are to be preſerved in oiled Bladders.

Reſina Jalappæ.
Roſin of Jalap.

Take any quantity of well bruiſed Jalap-root, and pour thereon as much rectified Spirit of Wine, as will riſe four inches above it: digeſt them together, in *balneo mariæ*, ſo as to extract the Tincture; which being filtred, pour to it a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water, and the Roſin will precipitate to the bottom, which is afterwards to be dried with a very ſoft heat.

Thus likewiſe are prepared,

Reſina	The Roſins of
Guaiaci,	Guaiacum,
Cort. Peruv.	Peruvian Bark,
Scammonii, &c.	Scammony, *&c.**

* If the reader deſires to be inſtructed in the beſt manner of obtaining the Roſins of different vegetables, with the theory thereof, he may conſult *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 157—167. But the Roſin of Guaiacum is more commodiouſly made from the Gum Guaiacum than from the Wood.

SECTION III.

SALTS *both Essential and Fix'd*; *with the Preparations of* TARTAR.

Sal Essentiale Acetosæ.
Essential Salt of Sorrel.

TAKE any quantity of the Juice of Sorrel, clarified by standing, and evaporate two thirds of it away; strain the remainder through a flannel bag, and again exhale it to a pellicle; then put it into a glass vessel *, and pour a little Oil-Olive upon the top; set the vessel in a cellar, 'till numerous crystals appear therein; which are to be first gently wash'd with Spring-water, and then dry'd.

Sal The Essential Salts of the

Centaurii minoris,	Lesser Centory,
Cichorei,	Succory,
Euphrasiæ,	Eye-bright,
Fumariæ,	Fumatory,
Plantaginis,	Plantain,
Quercûs, *&c.*	Oak, *&c.*

are

* Or rather an unglazed earthen one, that the salt may the sooner shoot and stick to the sides thereof.

are obtain'd in the ſame manner; as are alſo the Salts of all acid, auſtere, aſtringent and very bitter Plants, that contain but little Oil.

The Waters of theſe Plants, which are obtainable to no good purpoſe by diſtillation, may be made by diſſolving a proper proportion of their eſſential Salt in Spring-water.

Sal Fixum Abſinthii.
Fix'd Salt of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of the herb Wormwood, either freſh gather'd or gently dry'd, put it into an iron pan, and with a ſoft fire reduce it to white aſhes; of which make a lixivium, with a proper proportion of hot Spring-water; filtre the lixivium, and with a gentle fire evaporate it to a brown Salt; which by a few repeated ſolutions, filtrations and coagulations will become pure and white *.

After the ſame method are obtained,

Sal	The fix'd Salts of
Artemiſiæ,	Mugwort.
Cardui Benedicti,	Carduus Benedictus.
Centaurii minoris,	Centory the leſs.
Fabarum ſtipit,	Bean-Stalks.
Geniſtæ,	Broom.
Scordii,	Scordium.
Tamariſci, &c.	Tamariſk, *&c.*

* To ſave trouble and charge, this ſalt is prepared by our wholeſale dealers in a much ſhorter manner from *Cineres Clavellati.*

Cryſtalli Tartari.

Cryſtals of Tartar *.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, reduced to powder, diſſolve it in twenty times its own weight of Water, and filtre the ſolution, whilſt it is yet hot, thro' Cap-paper, into a wooden veſſel; then expoſe it to the cold air for a night longer, that the cryſtals may ſhoot to the ſides of the veſſel; after which, pouring off the water, let the cryſtals be taken out and dry'd. There is no difference between this and

Cremor Tartari †.

Cream of Tartar.

Take any quantity of the foregoing filtred ſolution of Tartar, and boil it over the fire, 'till a thick ſkin appears on the ſurface, which is to be taken off with a perforated wooden ladle; then boil it 'till a new ſkin ariſes, and take this off as the former, and continue to do thus 'till all the water is waſted in this manner; and at length dry what was ſo ſkinn'd off, in the Sun.

Sal

* The preparations of Tartar very juſtly make a part of this Section, as being no other than the eſſential Salt of a fermented vegetable Juice, or Wine.

† Except in the manner of preparation, which ſeems to have given it the name of Cream of Tartar.

Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, wrap it up in moiſten'd Cap-paper, and calcine it in a reverberating Furnace 'till it becomes very white; then diſſolve it in hot water, filtre the ſolution, and exhale it, in a clean glaſs veſſel, 'till it becomes as white as ſnow, and perfectly dry; keeping it continually ſtirring with an iron ladle towards the end of the operation, to prevent its ſticking to the bottom of the veſſel.

This Salt is alſo prepared from Tartar, and the ſame weight of Nitre, reduced to powder; the mixture being deflagrated in a crucible, and calcined in a ſtrong fire, for an hour; and afterwards depurated by ſolution, filtration and evaporation *.

If the Salt of Tartar be required ſtronger, let the white Salt be fuſed with a very violent fire, in a crucible, and reverberated, for ſome hours, 'till it turns of a greeniſh or blue colour.

Liquamen

* As the moſt approved chemical authors declare they find no difference between the fixed Salts of vegetable ſubſtances, there can be no great harm if the trading Chemiſts make uſe of the cheapeſt ſubject they can procure for the making of what is called Salt of Tartar.

Liquamen Tartari, vulgò Oleum Tartari per deliquium dictum.

Liquor of Tartar, commonly called Oil of Tartar per deliquium.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, put it into a flat glaſs veſſel, and expoſe it to the air of a moiſt place for ſome days, ſo as that it may diſſolve into a liquor, which is either to be filtred, or freed from its fæces, by inclining the veſſel.

The higher this Salt is calcined, the eaſier it reſolves *.

Tartarus Viriolatus.

Tartar of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, put it into a capacious glaſs veſſel, and add thereto, drop by drop, a ſufficient quantity of rectified Oil of Vitriol; that is, ſo much as will put a ſtop to all farther efferveſcence; then the liquor being filtred and evaporated to a pellicle, it will ſhoot into cryſtals †.

Tartarus

* As more ſtrongly attracting the moiſture of the air; which appears to be a much better menſtruum for this purpoſe than bare common water, as containing many more active parts than that.

† The *Caput mortuum* of the *Spiritus Nitri fortis*, made with Oil of Vitriol, and ſometimes called by the name of *Sal Enixum Paracelſi*, is no bad ſubſtitute for this preparation, and accordingly is often ſold for the thing itſelf.

Tartarus Solubilis.
Soluble Tartar.

Take any quantity of the Cryſtals of Tartar, and diſſolve them in ten times their own weight of hot Spring-water; add to the ſolution, drop by drop, a ſufficient quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, ſo much as ſtops all farther effervescence: whilſt the liquor remains hot, let it be filtred; and evaporated, 'till it grows dry, ſo as that the Salt may be reduced to cryſtals *.

Tartarus Regeneratus.
Regenerated Tartar.

Take any quantity of pulverized Tartar, put it into a large glaſs veſſel, and pour on gradually as much Spirit of Vinegar as will ſaturate it; evaporate the filtrated liquor over a very gentle fire 'till it becomes dry, but take care it do not attract an empyreuma: pour again upon the remaining Salt as much Spirit of Vinegar as will ſaturate it; then carefully evaporate the depurated liquor to a Salt.

Sapo Tartarus.
Soap of Tartar.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, thoroughly calcined; and, whilſt it yet remains hot,

* For more particular directions and informations relating to this Proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 181—183. PRACT.

hot, reduce it to powder, put it into a wide glaſs veſſel, and immediately pour thereon twice its weight of Oil of Turpentine; and let them ſtand together in a cellar for ſome weeks, 'till the Oil ſhall have entred the Salt; then by degrees add more Oil, 'till at length the Salt ſhall have imbibed thrice its own quantity thereof; and they both together incorporate into a Soap, which they will do in the ſpace of a month or two, provided the matter be daily kept ſtirring.

The operation will be finiſh'd the ſooner, if the containing veſſel be faſten'd to the ſails of a wind-mill, or any other machine that has a ſwift circular motion *.

Lapis Septicus, ſeu Cauterium Potentiale.

Potential Cautery.

Take half a pound of pulverized Quick-lime, and calcine it well in a crucible; afterward add half a pound of Pot-aſh, then let them ſtand in a wind-furnace 'till the Salt flows, then pour upon the maſs, in an iron veſſel, a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water: let them ſtand together for ſome days, then filtre the liquor, and evaporate it 'till it acquires the hardneſs of a ſtone †.

CLASS

* There are ſeveral particular circumſtances to be obſerved in the conduct of this proceſs, upon which its ſucceſs depends. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 178—180. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 50. PRACT.

CLASS II.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of ANIMALS.

Spiritus, Sal & Oleum Cornu Cervi.
Spirit, Salt and Oil of Harſhorn.

TAKE any quantity of Hartſhorn, broke into ſmall pieces, and put it into an earthen or a coated glaſs retort, ſo as to fill the ſame up to the neck; fit a large receiver thereto, and diſtil with due degrees of heat in an open fire; the *Phlegm* will firſt aſcend, then the Spirit, next the yellow *oily Salt*, and at length the duſky red *Oil*, together with the *volatile Salt*; a black *Earth* remaining at the bottom, which being calcin'd in an open fire 'till it becomes white, is called by the name of *calcin'd Hartſhorn.*

The ſeveral preparations being pour'd out of the receiver, are thus ſeparated.

The

The Oil is ſeparated from the Phlegm and Spirit by filtration, the two latter preſſing thro' and leaving the Oil behind in the paper.

The Phlegm is ſeparated from the Spirit by gentle diſtillation in a tall veſſel, the Spirit aſcending firſt, and leaving the Phlegm behind.

The Spirit may be reſolved into Salt and Phlegm by diſtilling it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; for thus the dry Salt will fix itſelf to the head, and leave the Phlegm at the bottom.

The Salt is freed from the Oil, by ſubliming it with ſix times its own quantity of chalk, or calcin'd bones; for by this means the Oil is kept down whilſt the Salt ſublimes *.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum.
A Spirit, Salt, and Oil,

May in like manner be diſtill'd from all the ſolid parts of Animals; as alſo from their blood, provided it be firſt dry'd by a gentle heat †.

The ſame may be done from Urine, evaporated to the conſiſtence of honey, and putrified; or whilſt it remains freſh, provided it be mix'd with four times its own quantity of Sand; or an equal proportion of any fixed alkaline Salt.

Urine

* For particular directions relating to theſe ſeveral operations, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 220—225. PRACT.

† For proof of this, ſee *Boerhaave*'s Proceſſes upon Animals, p. 217—220, &c. PRACT.

Urine, with the addition of Quick-lime, affords only an exceeding pungent Spirit.

Sal Ammoniacum factitium.
Factitious Sal Ammoniac.

Take of human Urine, or that of any kind of labouring Cattle, three quarts; of Sea-ſalt, two pounds; of Wood-ſoot, one pound; and boil them together into a maſs: put this into proper ſubliming-pots, and urge it with a gradual fire to ſublime the Salt; which will become purer by repeated ſolutions in water, filtration and evaporation continu'd 'till it remains dry; as alſo by repeated ſublimation.

But this is brought from abroad ready prepared to our hands.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.
Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of Sal Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar, each a like quantity; grind them ſeparately, then mix them together, and put them into a glaſs retort, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will ſerve to diſſolve the Salts; then diſtil the whole in a Sand-heat, 'till the Salt that is caked in the receiver is diſſolved by the riſing liquor. If the receiver be taken away before any moiſture riſes, you will obtain

Sal Ammoniacum volatile, or a volatile Sal Ammoniac *. Flos

* For the full hiſtory of Sal Ammoniac, with its various preparations, and the beſt manner of conducting the proceſſes, &c. ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 105, 106. PRACT.

Flos Salis Ammoniaci.
Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

Take any quantity of dry powder'd Sal Armoniac, put it into an earthen Cucurbit, fit to it a blind head, and ſublime the Flowers by gradually increaſing the fire.

Spiritus Mindereri.
Mindererus's Spirit.

Take any quantity of the Spirit of Vinegar, and add to it by degrees as much of the Spirit of Sal-Armoniac as will put a ſtop to the efferveſcences.

Oleum Ceræ.
Oil of Wax.

Take any quantity of Wax, melt it with twice its own weight of Sand, put it into a retort, and diſtil it in a Sand-heat; an acid liquor will firſt come over, then a *thick Oil*, which will ſtick to the neck of the retort, unleſs melted down by the application of a live coal.

This Oil is rectified into a thin one, by diſtilling it *per ſe* in a Sand-heat*.

CLASS

* We have an inſtructive general proceſs upon Wax in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 105, 106. PRACT.

CLASS III.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of MINERALS.

SECTION I.

PREPARATIONS of SALTS.

Spiritus Salis.
Spirit of Salt.

TAKE of dry'd Sea-ſalt, a pound; and three pounds of Brick-duſt: mix them together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill but one half; place the veſſel in a reverberating Furnace, and fitting it with a capacious receiver, keep a ſlow fire at the firſt; increaſe the heat 'till all the ſpirit ſhall, like clouds, be driven into the receiver: when the veſſels are cold, pour out the liquor into a glaſs Cucurbit, and rectify, that a pure

ſpirit may remain after the phlegm is drawn off by a gentle diſtillation.

Spiritus Salis Glauberi.
Glauber's *Spirit of Salt.*

Take of Sea-ſalt dry'd and reduced to powder, two pounds; of Oil of Vitriol, a pound; and as much Spring-water as will ſerve to diſſolve the Salt: put them into a glaſs retort, and diſtil them in a Sand-heat 'till they become dry *.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi.
Glauber's *wonderful Salt.*

Take what remains behind in the diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Salt, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water; filtre the ſolution, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then ſet it in a cold place for ſome days, that the cryſtals may ſhoot, which are to be ſeparated from the corroſive liquor, and dry'd: but if they prove too ſharp, let them again be diſſolved in water, and filtre the ſolution; obſerving to evaporate it with care only ſo far as that the Salt may be reduced to cryſtals †.

Spiritus

* For the previous preparation of Sea-ſalt uſed in theſe proceſſes, with the methods of conducting them to the beſt advantage, *&c.* ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 245, 247. PRACT.

† *Glauber*'s account of this Salt is truly wonderful, but its medicinal virtues are what gains it a place in this Diſpenſatory,

Spiritus Salis dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Salt.

Take one part of ſpirit of Salt, and three parts of rectified ſpirit of Wine *; digeſt them together for ſome days in a large vial glaſs; then diſtil according to art in a ſand-heat; taking care towards the end of the operation that the retort break not with a too violent fire.

Sal Prunellæ.
Salt Prunella.

Take of purified Nitre reduced to powder, two pounds; fuſe it in a crucible, and gradually ſprinkle thereon an ounce of the Flowers of Sulphur: when the deflagration is over, pour out the melted Salt upon a copper-plate, firſt made clean, dry and hot, ſo as that the Salt may be formed into thin cakes.

Sal Polychreſtum.
Salt of many Virtues.

Take of powder'd Nitre, and of the Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity: mix them well

penſatory, being one of the quickeſt cathartics yet known, yet working kindly, and without griping. The ſolution of it in any diſtill'd water may be advantageouſly diſguiſed by the addition of a red, a blue, or yellow ſyrup. But for the cautions required in its exhibition, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 248.

* Some, as particularly Mr. *Lemery*, mix them in an equal proportion.

well together, and by degrees throw them into an ignited crucible. After the deflagration ceaſes, keep the crucible in the fire for one hour; then purify the ſalt, by diſſolving it in hot water, filtring the ſolution and exhaling it 'till it becomes dry.

Spiritus Nitri.
Spirit of Nitre.

This is diſtill'd from Nitre in the ſame manner as ſpirit of Salt.

Spiritus Nitri dulcis.
Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

This is made with Spirit of Nitre in the ſame manner as ſweet ſpirit of Salt *.

Aqua fortis ſimplex.
Single Aqua fortis.

Take two quarts of Vitriol calcined 'till it becomes white, and one part of powder'd Nitre: mix them well together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds; then fitting a very large receiver thereto, diſtil as was order'd of ſpirit of Salt †.

Aqua

* For particular directions relating to the four preceding proceſſes, the reader may conſult M. *Lemery*'s and *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*.

† For the particular manner of conducting this proceſs, ſee *Wilſon*'s *Chemiſtry*; tho' he varies the proportions of the ingredients from that wherein they here ſtand.

Aqua fortis duplex.
Double Aqua fortis.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to whiteneſs, of powder'd Nitre, as alſo of Clay dry'd and reduc'd to powder, each a like quantity: mix them well together, put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and diſtil as in making ſingle *Aqua fortis* *.

Aqua Regia.

Take an ounce of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, put it into a large cucurbit, by degrees mix therewith four ounces of Spirit of Nitre or double *Aqua fortis*; and let them ſtand together in a Sand-furnace 'till the Salt is totally diſſolved †.

* This receipt for double *Aqua fortis* is the ſame with that of M. *Lemery*, whoſe reaſons for preparing it in this manner deſerve to be read; tho' Mr. *Wilſon* thinks it needleſs to add any clay, the vitriol containing in itſelf what is anſwerable thereto; as *Boerhaave* alſo remarks. *Chemiſtry*, p. 229.

† The cautions given by M. *Lemery* are neceſſary to be obſerved in this preparation, to prevent the danger that might otherwiſe attend it; for unleſs the glaſs made uſe of be capacious, the riſing fumes will be apt to burſt it; and the like effect may follow if the veſſel be not removed from the ſand-heat as ſoon as the diſſolution begins, when any large quantity is prepared at once.

Vitriolum calcinatum.
Calcined Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol reduced to powder; put it into an unglazed earthen veſſel, and over a gentle fire bring it to appear white; but keep it continually ſtirring, to prevent its ſticking to the ſides of the veſſel, and growing ſtony. If it be urged with a vehement fire, it changes into a very red ſubſtance, call'd *Colcothar of Vitriol.*

Gilla * Vitrioli.
Salt of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of white Vitriol, and diſſolve it in a proper proportion of hot ſpring-water; filtre the ſolution, and evaporate it 'till only one third remains behind; then ſet it in a cold place for three days, that the cryſtals may ſhoot to the ſides of the veſſel, which are afterwards to be dried in the Sun. Exhale the remaining liquor again 'till no more cryſtals will ſhoot from it.

Spiritus & Oleum Vitrioli.
Spirits and Oil of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol, calcined 'till it becomes white, and afterwards reduced to

* The word *Gilla*, of itſelf properly ſignifies a ſolution of vitriol, made ſpontaneouſly; tho' in the ſenſe it is here taken, it denotes an emetic Salt: but the *Gilla Theophraſti* ſignifies a ſolution of white vitriol made in water, filtred, evaporated, and dried again.

to powder; put it into an earthen retort, whereof it may fill one half, and place the veſſel in a reverberatory furnace; then having fitted the retort with a very capacious receiver, proceed to diſtillation. The firſt thing that aſcends is the phlegm, which is to be emptied; then having well luted the junctures, gradually increaſe the fire to its height, and continue it in that ſtate ſo long as any vapours come over. Separate the Spirit from the Oil, in a retort placed in a ſand-heat; for the former will aſcend with the ſecond and third degree of fire, and leave the Oil behind. What remains in the retort after the firſt diſtillation, is called by the name of *Colcothar* *.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of ſpirit of Wine rectified, two quarts; and cautiouſly drop therein by degrees, ſix ounces of the Oil of Vitriol: digeſt them together in a ſand-heat for the ſpace of three days, and then diſtil off the ſpirit ſlowly according to art.

Ens Veneris.
Flowers of Copper.

Take of Colcothar of blue Vitriol, firſt well

* There are ſome particular cautions requiſite to render this proceſs ſafe, and an odd phænomenon attending it worth knowing, which the reader may find candidly deliver'd in *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 299, 300. PRACT.

edulcorated with Water, and dry'd, and of Sal-Ammoniac, each a like quantity; reduce them ſeparately to powder, then mix them together, and put them into an earthen cucurbit, whereof they may poſſeſs two thirds; place the veſſel, with a blind glaſs-head, in a naked fire, uſing only a moderate heat at firſt, and increaſing it, by degrees, as long as the flowers riſe of a yellow colour inclined to red; which when the veſſel is cool'd, are to be carefully ſwept out with a feather *.

Lapis Medicamentoſus.
Medicinal Stone.

Take of Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch-Allum, Litharge of Gold and Bole-Armeniac, each a like quantity; of the beſt Vinegar, as much as will float four inches above them; and digeſt them together for two days in a glazed pot; which being afterwards put over the fire, let all the moiſture be evaporated, and calcine the remaining maſs with an intenſe heat †.

SEC-

* Inſtead of the Colcothar here order'd, there are thoſe who employ Iron, or the Salt of Steel, and think they improve the medicine thereby; induced, I ſuppoſe, by conſidering Colcothar as a dry and uſeleſs *caput mortuum*; we may be aſſured however, that the Sal-Ammoniac raiſes copper enough in the operation to give the production a colour, medicinal virtues, and the name of *Ens Veneris*. See *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 301, 302. *Wilſon*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 45. *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, p. 269. and *Lemery*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 277.

† This medicine is calculated for a ſtyptic and an aſtringent to be uſed by way of lotion or injection; and ſeems as well contrived to anſwer the end, as any of the other forms thereof given by pharmaceutical Writers.

SECTION II.

PREPARATIONS *of Sulphurous* BODIES.

Flores Sulphuris.
Flowers of Sulphur.

TAKE any quantity of yellow Sulphur, bruiſe it, put it into an earthen cucurbit placed in a Sand-heat, then fix on a blind glaſs-head, or another earthen cucurbit, and ſublime at firſt with a ſoft fire; and afterwards with a ſtronger; and bruſh out the flowers that are raiſed into the head *.

Oleum vel Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.
Oil or Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell.

Take any quantity of powder'd Sulphur, and put it into a little earthen diſh placed upon

* For the caution required in this operation, with its nature and uſes, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 252. PRACT.

on an inverted crucible; and ſet both together in the bottom of a large veſſel of glazed earth; then with a red-hot iron ſet fire to the Sulphur, in a moiſt place that is ſkreen'd from the wind, and hang a glaſs Bell at ſuch a diſtance above, as that the flame may not reach it. Then the vapour being condenſed in the Bell by the cold, will trickle down the ſides like water, into the veſſel placed underneath to receive it *.

Hepar Sulphuris.
Liver of Sulphur.

Take of the flowers of Sulphur, four ounces; and of ſalt of Tartar, an ounce and half; grind the Salt, and mix the flowers well therewith; then melt them together in a little earthen diſh under a chimney, continually ſtirring the maſs with a ſpatula till it becomes red; taking due care to prevent its firing †.

Lac

* This proceſs, which is not without its difficulties, is here ſo well deſcribed, as not to fail the expectation of the operator, if but carefully attended to. If fuller Inſtructions be required, conſult *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 253, 254.

† This is no contemptible proceſs, if ſulphur has any medicinal virtues, ſince it opens the body of the mineral, ſo as to render it ſoluble in aqueous liquors. For the farther uſes of it, conſult *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 254, 255. PRACT.

Lac Sulphuris.
Milk of Sulphur.

Take any quantity of the Liver of Sulphur, and boil it for the ſpace of three hours in four times as much ſpring-water, adding more water if conſumption of the firſt makes it neceſſary; then let the ſcalding Liquor be filtered, and drop into it ſpirit of Vitriol a ſufficient quantity, that is, until the efferveſcence ceaſes. Let the precipitated powder be waſhed in water and dried.

Balſamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum.
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, two ounces; of Oil of Turpentine, ten ounces; and digeſt them together for ſome hours in a circulating veſſel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the Oil appears of a red colour: then ſuffering the veſſel to cool, ſeparate the Balſam from the Sulphur that remains undiſſolved.

Balſamum Sulphuris Aniſatum.
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Aniſeed.

Balſamum Sulphuris Juniperatum.
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Juniper.

Balſamum

Balſamum Sulphuris Succinatum, *&c.*
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Amber.

are all prepared in the ſame manner with the reſpective chemical Oils.

Balſamum Sulphuris craſſum.
Thick Balſam of Sulphur.

Take of Linſeed-Oil, or Oil-Olive, a pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces; and boil them together over a ſoft fire to the conſiſtence of a Balſam; keeping the matter continually ſtirring *.

Sal Volatile, Spiritus & Oleum Succini.
Volatile Salt, Spirit and Oil of Amber.

Take of bruiſed white Amber, one part; of clean Sand, two parts: mix and put them into a coated glaſs retort, whereof they may poſſeſs one half; then having fitted it with a large receiver, diſtil in a Sand-heat, by degrees of fire; with the firſt of which will come over a Spirit, and a little yellow Oil; with the ſecond, a yellow Oil and a little Salt; and with the third, more Salt and a reddiſh Oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver, and gather the ſalt from the ſides of the

* If farther directions are required for the preparation of theſe ſeveral Balſams, conſult *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 258, 259, where you will alſo find their reſpective virtues and uſes, with the phyſical doctrine they tend to eſtabliſh.

the veſſel, then preſs it between the folds of Cap-paper, let it dry; afterwards by the filtre ſeparate the Oil from the filtrated Spirit; and rectify it by diſtilling it with muriatic Sea-ſalt.

Sal Succini rectificatum.
Rectified Salt of Amber.

Take any quantity of the former diſtilled Salt of Amber, with twice its own weight of decrepitated Sea-ſalt; powder, and put them into a high large glaſs cucurbit; then, having fitted it with a blind head, ſublime in *balneo mariæ*, but take care that the Oil do not aſcend. When the veſſel grows cold, bruſh off the Salt with a feather.

SECTION III.

PREPARATIONS *of* METALS.

Cauſticum Lunare, ſeu Lapis Infernalis.

Lunar Cauſtic, or *Infernal Stone.*

TAKE any quantity of well-cupell'd Silver, and diſſolve it in a vial placed in a Sand-heat, with thrice its own weight of Spirit of Nitre; evaporate the ſolution to two thirds; then in a large crucible ſet in a moderate Heat, exhale the remaining moiſture, and gradually increaſe the fire till the maſs flow like Oil, and ceaſe to emit any ſmoke; then pour it into a heated iron tube, greaſed with tallow, and made for the purpoſe; laſtly, dry the ſtone, and keep it in a well-ſtopped glaſs *.

Calx

* The lunar Cauſtic is generally directed to be made with the Cryſtals of Silver, which when they are ready at hand, greatly ſhortens the operation. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 281. PRACT. and *Wilſon's compleat Courſe*, pag. 18.

Calx Jovis.
Calx of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, melt it in an unglazed earthen veſſel *, and keep it continually ſtirring with an iron Spatula till it turns to a Calx †.

Sal Jovis.
Salt of Tin.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Tin, and as much *Aqua regia*, diluted with eight times its own weight of Spring-water, as will float ſome Inches above it; make a ſlow ſolution in a Sand-heat; filtre the liquor, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then ſet it in a cold place for three or four days, till it ſhoots into cryſtals, which are to be dry'd when the liquor is poured away from them ‡.

Separate the Calx remaining after the ſolution, and by mixing it with the liquor pour'd off from the Cryſtals, new Cryſtals will be thereby obtain'd.

Amalgama

* The veſſel is directed after M. *Lemery*, who chuſes it an unglaz'd pan, for fear the Lead, of which the glazing conſiſts, ſhould mix with the Tin, and debaſe it; tho' Mr. *Wilſon* uſes an Iron dripping-pan, as he calls it, for that purpoſe.

† This calx is uſed in the preparation of the Salt of Tin, as in the following article.

‡ Inſtead of the diluted *Aqua regia* here order'd, moſt Chemiſts, particularly *Boerhaave*, *Lemery* and *Wilſon*, chuſe diſtill'd Vinegar; but the preparation being deſign'd for external uſe, the menſtruum here preſcribed may perhaps deſerve the preference.

Amalgama Jovis.
Amalgam of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, and melt it in a crucible; and into another crucible put an equal weight of Quickſilver, and permit it to remain in the fire 'till the Quickſilver begins to fume; then immediately pour it upon the melted Tin, and ſtir the maſs with an iron ſpatula 'till it grows cold *.

Aurum Moſaicum.

Take of the Amalgam of Tin, ſix ounces; of Sal-Ammoniac, and Flowers of Sulphur, each three ounces; grind and mix them well together in a marble Mortar; then put them into a cucurbit, and leiſurely raiſe your fire thro' all the degrees; at length breaking the veſſel, at the bottom thereof you will find the *Aurum Moſaicum*, free from the Scoria, which is ſublimed †.

Minium.

* This ſhews the general method of making amalgamations; but the proportion of the mercury to the metal is various, according to the deſign of the artiſt; thus, if the amalgam of Tin were deſired brittle, or reducible to powder, Mr. *Wilſon* tells us one part of Quickſilver will be ſufficient for two of that metal.

† To uſe the amalgam of Tin, inſtead of crude mercury and that metal, at once opens the body thereof, and facilitates the operation. If particular directions be required for the management of the fire in this nice Proceſs, on which the ſucceſs thereof principally depends, the reader may conſult Mr. *Wilſon* in his *Courſe of Chemiſtry*, p. 30, add 32.

Minium.
Red Lead.

Take any quantity of Lead, melt it in an unglazed earthen veſſel, and keep it ſtirring with an iron ſpatula 'till it changes firſt into a blackiſh powder, then into a yellow; and laſtly, into an exceeding red one, which is called *Red Lead*; but if it be urged with a ſtill ſtronger fire, it will vitrify *.

Ceruſſa.
White Lead.

Take any quantity of very thin plates of Lead, and ſuſpend them in an earthen veſſel, at the bottom whereof is lodged a ſufficient quantity of vinegar, ſo as the fumes ariſing from the liquor may ſurround the plates; then digeſt in Horſe-dung for three weeks, during which, if the plates be not entirely calcined, ſcrape off the white powder, and again expoſe them to the fumes of Vinegar, 'till they wholly turn into powder.

Saccharum Saturni.
Sugar of Lead.

Take any quantity either of white Lead, red Lead, or Litharge, reduc'd to powder; put it into a cucurbit, and pour thereon as much Vinegar as will float four inches above it;

* For the remarkable phænomena of this proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 274.

it; digeſt for ſome days in a ſand-heat, 'till the Vinegar becomes ſweet; which is then to be ſeparated, or poured off clear after it is ſubſided, and new put on, 'till the Vinegar ſhall be found to have no ſweetneſs at all; then let all the liquors, firſt clarified by ſtanding, be evaporated in a glaſs veſſel to the conſiſtence of this honey, ſo as that in a cold place they may ſhoot into cryſtals, which are to be dried in the ſhade. Exhale away the remainder alſo to a pellicle, and ſet it in the cold that it may ſhoot, and repeat the evaporation 'till no more cryſtals appear *.

Mars ſolubilis, ſeu Chalybs Tartariſatus.
Soluble Iron, or Tartarized Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of the Cryſtals of Tartar, each a like quantity; and with a ſufficient proportion of ſpring-water, to bring them into a maſs, make it into balls, to be baked in an oven: grind theſe balls to powder, and again, with a requiſite quantity of water, form it into balls, and bake them in an oven, as before; and repeat the operation 'till the powder become impalpable †.

Mars

* If the reader would ſee this proceſs carried to its utmoſt perfection, he may conſult the book ſo often already quoted, *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 276. PRACT.

† That is, 'till by trituration the entire body of the Iron will paſs a fine ſieve. The uſual method of preparing ſoluble Iron, or *Mars cum Tartaro*, as we generally call it, is, by

Mars Sulphuratus.
Iron prepared with Sulphur.

Take any quantity of crude filings of Steel, and twice their weight of Sulphur, reduced to powder, and with a ſufficient quantity of ſpring-water make them into a paſte, and ſuffer it to ferment for ſix hours; then put it into a crucible, and deflagrate it, keeping it continually ſtirring with an iron ſpatula, that it may become a very black powder. If farther urged with the fire, it grows red, and then called,

Crocus Martis aperiens.
Opening Saffron of Iron,

which does not at all differ from *Chalybs preparatus*, or prepared Iron, gently calcin'd in a crucible 'till it appear of red colour.

Crocus Martis aſtringens.
Aſtringent Saffron of Iron.

This is made of *Crocus Martis aperiens*, reverberated a long time in a very vehement fire.

by the crucible placed in a ſtrong heat, ſo as to make the matters red hot; then cooling, beating, and ſifting the ſame, and repeating the operation 'till all the metal paſſes the ſearce. One would not perhaps expect that the preparation would deſerve the title of ſoluble Iron; but if when thus made it be not kept from the air, it will run like fix'd alkali, by the moiſture thereof.

Vitriolum Martis, ſeu Sal Chalybis.
Vitriol of Iron, or Salt of Steel.

Take of Oil of Vitriol four ounces, and ten ounces of ſpring-water, which mix with caution, and by ſlow degrees; afterwards pour the mixture upon three ounces of crude iron filings: digeſt them in a cucurbit for twelve hours, ſo as to make a ſolution; which being filtred hot, is to be evaporated to a pellicle, and ſet in a cold place, that the Vitriol may ſhoot at the bottom of the veſſel; then alſo let the liquor which floats above the Salt, be exhaled to a pellicle, and again expoſed to the cold. Laſtly, having collected all the Cryſtals, dry them upon paper in the ſhade.

Flores Martis.
Flowers of Iron.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, each a like quantity; grind and mix them well together for ſome time; ſet them in a moiſt place, and afterwards ſublime them in an earthen cucurbit with a glaſs head: the ſpirit of the Sal-Ammoniac will riſe firſt, and is to be caught in a receiver; then white flowers will aſcend, which are to be thrown away as uſeleſs, and at length the red flowers inclining to

to yellow, which are to be ſwept with a feather out of the head.

The *Tinctura Martis*, or *Tincture of Iron*, may be prepared from the *Caput mortuum*; as alſo from the Flowers.

SECTION IV.

PREPARATIONS *of* METALLINE MINERALS.

Mercurii Solutio.
Solution of Quickſilver.

TAKE of clean Quickſilver, and double Aqua fortis, each a like quantity; and digeſt them in a vial, placed in a ſand-heat, ſo that there may be made a limpid ſolution of the Quickſilver *.

Mercurii Calx.
Calx of Quickſilver.

Take any quantity of the ſolution of Quickſilver, and with a ſoft fire evaporate it to a white and dry maſs †. Mercu-

* The vial is properly order'd to be plac'd in a ſand-heat, for if it were cold, the putting of the Mercury and Aqua fortis together might eaſily break it; but if the menſtruum prove too weak, or, as it is probable according to this direction, too ſmall in quantity, more muſt be added, 'till a perfect ſolution is made, taking care to avoid the noxious fumes.

† The Solution and Calx of Quickſilver are very properly placed at the beginning of this ſection, as being uſed in

Mercurius Præcipitatus albus.
White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quickſilver, and gradually pour upon it exceeding ſtrong brine, 'till all the Quickſilver be precipitated into a very white powder; which is to be waſhed with hot water in the filtre, 'till it communicates no more ſharpneſs thereto: afterwards the powder is to be dried between folded paper * with a very gentle heat.

Mercurius Præcipitatus dulcis.
Sweet Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of corroſive Mercury ſublimate, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of hot ſpring-water; then drop in by degrees, of the Spirit of Salt Ammoniac, until the liquor ceaſes any longer to precipitate a white powder, which powder muſt be often waſhed with hot water in a filter.

Mercurius Præcipitatus fuſcus, vulgò *Wurtzy.*
Brown Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quickſilver, and gradually drop into it a due propor-

in almoſt every ſubſequent mercurial preparation, whereby the trouble in the ſeveral operations will be conſiderably leſſen'd, provided thoſe be conſtantly kept in readineſs.

* The folded paper is prudently directed to drink up the ſuperfluous moiſture, otherwiſe the Precipitate dries but ſlowly.

tion of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, ſo much as will put a ſtop to the efferveſcence, and cauſe the powder to fall to the bottom; and this alſo is to be edulcorated with water, like the white Precipitate †.

Mercurius Præcipitatus ruber.
Red Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Quick-ſilver; gradually reverberate it in a crucible, and it will firſt change from white to brown, then to a yellow, and, at length, upon increaſing the fire, become an exceeding red Powder *.

Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis.
Green Precipitate of Mercury.

Diſſolve four ounces of the corroſive ſublimate of Mercury ground to a powder in a quart of hot ſpring-water; then digeſt half an ounce of the filings of Copper in eight ounces of the ſpirit of Salt Ammoniac, in a bolt-head until it has extracted a deep blue tincture; which, after being filtered, muſt be gradually dropp'd into the mercurial ſolution. The Precipitation being ended, evaporate in a ſand-heat to drineſs.

Mercurius

† From which it differs only as to the precipitant; which being a fix'd alkali, directs the uſe and exhibition of the precipitate.

* The word precipitate is improperly applied to this preparation, as being no more than an acuated red Calx of Mercury, obtain'd without any precipitation.

Mercurius Precipitatus flavus, ſeu Turpethum Minerale.

Yellow Precipitate of Mercury, or Turbith Mineral.

Take of crude Quickſilver, very well purified, four ounces; and of rectified Oil of Vitriol, ſixteen ounces: make carefully a Solution thereof in a glaſs retort, placed in a ſand-heat; and afterwards, by application of a ſtrong fire, evaporate it to drineſs. Grind the white Calx left at bottom *, and throw it into warm water, and it will immediately turn yellow: then, by repeated ablutions, free it from all its acrimony, and dry it †.

Mercurius ſublimatus corroſivus.

Corroſive Mercury ſublimate.

Take of the Calx of Quickſilver, and of decrepitated Sea-ſalt, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder, mix them, and put them into a vial, whereof they may poſſeſs near a half, and in a ſand-furnace, firſt with a ſoft fire; then gradually increaſing it, a white cryſtalline maſs will ſublime to the top part of the glaſs, and every way adhere thereto; which is

* But grind it not in a metalline mortar.

† This is acknowledg'd one of the moſt effectual emetics and purgatives in obſtinate, chronical, but eſpecially venereal caſes.

is afterwards to be ſeparated from the red *ſcoriæ*; and to be purified, if there be occaſion, by repeated Sublimation ‡.

Mercurius ſublimatus dulcis.
Sweet Mercury-ſublimate.

Take of corroſive Mercury-ſublimate, ground in a glaſs mortar, four ounces; and of clean Quickſilver, three ounces: mix them well in the mortar 'till the globules of Quickſilver diſappear; then put the powder into an oblong vial *, whereof it may poſſeſs only one third; and bury it half way in a ſand-heat; then with ſucceſſive degrees of fire nearly the whole quantity of Mercury will ſublime, and ſtick all around to the upper part of the glaſs; which being broke, and the red powder about the bottom, and the white about the neck clear'd away, the white Mercury is again to be three or four times ſublimed.

If the operation be ſeven times repeated, the preparation is call'd *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba* †.

Panacæa

‡ This is a very conciſe and elegant way of making mercury-ſublimate, and perhaps as good as any.

* A *Florence* Flask does very well for this purpoſe.

† Fewer repetitions are generally made to ſerve the turn, and will ſometimes anſwer the end as well; but to be certain of this requires a good degree of skill in the operator; it is therefore ſafer for the patient, tho' more tedious for the labourer, to follow the directions here given. It may perhaps

Panacæa Mercurii.
Panacæa of Mercury.

Take any quantity of levigated Calomel, and digeſt it in a ſand-heat, for twenty days, with four times its own weight of Spirit of Wine; obſerving frequently to ſhake the containing veſſel; then pour off the Spirit, and dry the Powder ‡.

Æthiops Mineralis.
Æthiops Mineral.

Take of Quickſilver and Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity; and grind them together, in a glaſs mortar with a glaſs peſtle, 'till the globules of Mercury become utterly indiſcernible.

Mercurius Saccharatus.
Sugar'd Mercury.

Take three drams of pure Quickſilver, five drams of brown Sugar-candy; and grind them well

haps anſwer the intention as well, by waſhing it ſix or ſeven times in hot water.

‡ The menſtruum is here deſign'd to deprive the mercury of part of its ſaline matter, and ſo to render it more ſafe and mild; conſequently the ſpirit ſhould not be rectified; and after all, perhaps a common ablution in water might anſwer the end as well; but if the calomel be entirely robb'd of its Salt, how does it differ from a white indolent earth?

well in a glaſs mortar, 'till the mercurial Globules diſappear.

Mercurius Alcaliſatus.
Alcaliſate Mercury,

is made after the ſame manner as the former, by mixing in the ſame proportion, Quick-ſilver and prepared Crabs-eyes.

Crocus Metallorum.
Saffron of Metals.

Take of Antimony and Nitre, each a like quantity; grind them ſeparately, then mix them well together, and gradually throw them into a red-hot crucible: after the detonation is over, and the crucible cooled and broke; ſeparate the reddiſh metalline matter from the white cruſt, and edulcorate it with water *.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum.
Diaphoretic Antimony with Nitre.

Take of Antimony, half a pound; of Nitre, a pound and half; pulverize them ſeparately, then mix them together, and throw them, by a ſpoonful at a time, into an ignited crucible: after the detonation, let the white maſs be detained

* Mr. *Wilſon* uſes a proportion of common Salt in this preparation, but there ſeems to be no great occaſion for it.

tained for half an hour in the fire; and let the Powder be kept in a glaſs veſſel cloſe ſtopt †.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce.
Sweet Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take any quantity of nitrated diaphoretic Antimony, powder it, then pour on as much Spring-water as will riſe above it ſome inches; digeſt for a night afterwards; pour off the water, and add freſh; and thus repeat the ablution five or ſix times. All the waſhings being mix'd together, filtrated, and evaporated over a gentle fire to a pellicle, afford the *Nitrum Stibiatum*, or ſtibiated Nitre.

Regulus Antimonii.
Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder ſeparately, mix them together and grind them again;

† Among the different opinions relating to the virtues of this remedy, it is very hard to determine any thing certain; but what Mr. *Wilſon* ſays of it is very extraordinary, *viz.* that whereas "its uſual doſe is from five grains to "twenty-five, I have known it given with good ſucceſs "by half an ounce at a doſe, and repeated two or three "times in a day, and that for ſeveral days ſucceſſively." *Wilſon*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 98. Which procedure muſt, according to *Boerhaave*'s notion, plaiſter over the inſide of the inteſtines with a hard cruſt or metalline calx. See *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 312. PRACT. But the fault, according to him, lies wholly upon edulcorating or working the medicine; otherwiſe he thinks it poſſeſs'd of the ſame virtues with *Sal Polychreſtum*. See alſo p. 311. *ubi ſuprà*.

again; at ſeveral times put the whole into an ignited crucible; when the detonation is over, build up a large fire, ſo as to make the matter flow like water; then pour it out into a melting cone, firſt heated and greaſed with tallow, and keep it ſhaking, that the *Regulus* may ſeparate, and fall to the bottom; when all is cold, free the *Regulus* from the *Scoriæ* at top *.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis.

Regulus of Antimony with Iron.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a pound; of pieces of Iron, half a pound; make the Iron red hot in a crucible, and gradually add the other ingredients to it, having firſt ground and mix'd them together; and proceed entirely after the ſame manner as in making the Regulus of Antimony.

If the Regulus of Antimony with Iron be thus ſeveral times fuſed with Nitre and Tartar, it will at length become the *Regulus Antimonii ſtellatus*, or ſtarry Regulus of Antimony †.

Sulphur

* For the due conducting of this Proceſs and the following, with many curious particulars relating thereto, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, p. 305—308. PRACT.

† This is no other than matter of fact; tho' it is generally look'd upon as a lucky hit, rather than any thing elſe, to make the ſtarry regulus. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 306—308. PRACT.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.
Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take any quantity of the *Scoriæ* of Regulus of Antimony, grind them to powder whilſt they are yet hot, and boil them for a conſiderable time in thrice their weight of Spring-water; filtre the Solution (which appears of a colour between a yellow and a red) thro' Cap-paper; then by dropping into it a due proportion of diſtill'd Vinegar, the powder will precipitate; which is to be waſh'd with water, ſo as to edulcorate and free it from its ill ſcent *.

Butyrum Antimonii.
Butter of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, and corroſive Mercury-ſublimate, each a like quantity; firſt grind them to powder apart; then mix them thoroughly, with the utmoſt caution, to avoid the fumes; put them into a coated glaſs retort, having a wide and ſhort neck, ſo as to poſſeſs only one half; then fitting on a receiver, place it in a Sand-heat, giving a gentle fire at firſt, that the dew only may come over; then increaſing the fire, there will ariſe an oily liquor, that ſticks like ice to the neck of the retort; and is therefore to be cautiouſly melted down

* For the particular phænomena and rationale of this Proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave*, p. 308, 309. *ubi ſuprà*.

down into the receiver, by holding a live coal near it. Afterwards let this oily liquor be rectified in a glaſs retort, till it appears of a very white colour *.

Cinnibaris Antimonii.
Cinnibar of Antimony.

As ſoon as ever the red fumes begin to riſe in the preceding operation, let the receiver be changed, without luting the junctures; and increaſe the fire till the retort becomes red hot, upon which, in the ſpace of an hour or two, all the black powder will be ſublimed into a red one; then break the retort, and in the neck thereof will be found the Cinnabar, which is carefully to be ſeparated from the black *Scoriæ* †.

Mercurius Vitæ.

Take any quantity of rectified Butter of Antimony, and pour thereto a due proportion of Spring-water, that a very white powder may be precipitated; which is firſt to be edulcorated by repeated infuſions of warm Water, and afterwards dry'd with a ſoft fire ‡.

Bezoardicum

* For fuller information, and the neceſſary cautions relating to this proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 314, 315. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave* ubi ſuprà, p. 319.

‡ Ibid. p. 317. and *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, p. 292.

Bezoardicum Minerale.
Bezoar Mineral.

Take any quantity of newly rectified Butter of Antimony, and gradually pour to it a due proportion of Spirit of Nitre; that is, ſo much as will ſtop the efferveſcence; then draw off the floating liquor in a glaſs veſſel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the powder is left dry; upon which again pour a little Spirit of Nitre, and dry it a ſecond time. Repeat the operation a third time; then put the powder into a crucible, and commit it to the naked fire, till it becomes almoſt red hot; in which ſtate let it be detain'd for half an hour.

Bezoardicum Joviale.
Bezoar of Tin.

Take of Regulus of Antimony, three ounces; melt it in a crucible, and add to it two ounces of very pure Tin, ſo as to make a new Regulus thereof; which being levigated, mix therewith five ounces of corroſive Mercury-ſublimate; diſtil it in a retort, and fix the Butter thence diſtilled, by three repeated diſtillations, with thrice its weight of Spirit of Nitre; afterwards calcine it, and whilſt ignited, quench it in a ſufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; and laſtly, dry the Powder *.

Antihecticum

* This preparation is little more than *Bezoar Mineral* at bottom, being, like that, only Butter of Antimony

Antihecticum Poterii.
Poterius's *Antihectic.*

Take of the Regulus of Antimony, made with Iron, ſix ounces; of the beſt Tin, three ounces: melt theſe together in a crucible, and pour them into a mortar, firſt heated, and greas'd with Tallow; and when the maſs is cold, reduce it to powder: then add thereto thrice its weight of very pure Nitre; and throw the whole into an ignited crucible, by a ſpoonful at a time; where it will make a detonation, and calcine for an hour: then grind the maſs again to a very fine powder, and pour thereto a due proportion of hot Spring-water, and ſtir them about with a peſtle till the Water grows milky; which being thus ſaturated with the fine Flower, is to be poured off, and freſh hot Water again added to the remaining Powder; and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the bottom but a dirty matter that will not diſſolve. Then let all the milky Liquors ſtand at reſt together, that the fine Powder may be precipitated; which is afterwards to be ſeveral times waſhed in warm Water, and then dried *.

Vitrum

(made indeed with the addition of Tin) fix'd by the Spirit of Nitre; for corroſive Sublimate, and Antimony, are the Ingredients of Butter of Antimony; which, as the Butter here, is fix'd by Spirit of Nitre, in the making of *Bezoar Mineral.*

* The medicine doubtleſs will be the better for this kind of ablution and precipitation, but few there are that beſtow ſo

Vitrum Antimonii.

Glaſs of Antimony.

Take of Antimony ground to a powder one pound; calcine it with a ſlow fire in an unglazed earthen diſh, continually ſtirring it about with an iron ſpatula untill it no longer fumes, but turns to a grey powder. This powder being melted in a crucible with a violent fire muſt be poured out upon a hot copper plate or pan.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum.

Glaſs of Antimony prepared with Wax.

Take of yellow Bees-wax, one dram; melt it in an iron pan, and throw in of the glaſs of Antimony ground to a powder, one ounce; keep them over a moderate fire, continually ſtirring about with a ſpatula, for the ſpace of half an hour, then pour out the matter into a paper, which when cold muſt be ground to a Powder *.

ſo much time and pains upon it; tho' to clear it well of its ſalt is to make it the remedy here intended.

* This is the Specific for dyſenteries; much extoll'd in the *Edinburgh* Medical Eſſays, Vol. v. p. 194. Given from ſix grains to a ſcruple.

Tartarus Emeticus.

Emetic Tartar.

Take of Cryſtals of Tartar, four ounces; of *Crocus Metallorum*, reduced to powder, an ounce; and boil them together, in four times their own weight of Spring-water, for ten hours, keeping them frequently ſtirring with a ſpatula, and adding more water as there ſhall be occaſion: then filtre the hot Solution, and evaporate it to drineſs, or to a pellicle, that the cryſtals may ſhoot *.

* Which cryſtals being gently dry'd are the medicine required.

The Reader has here, under the Head of chemical Medicines, a regular Compendium, or ſhort Courſe of Chemiſtry, extracted from the moſt approved Authors.

FINIS.

INDEX

Medicamentorum.

A.

	Page
Acacia Germanica	123
Aceta	78
Acetum Diſtillatum	ibid.
Acetum Lithargyrites	80
Acetum Roſaceum	78
Acetum Rutaceum	79
Acetum Sambucinum	ibid.
Acetum Scilliticum	ibid.
Acetum Theriacale	ibid.
Adeps præparatus	50
Æthiops mineralis	239
Alcohol Vini	71
Aloe præparata	50
Amalgamaga Jovis	228
Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum	51
Animalia	209
Antidota	138
Antihecticum Poterii	245
Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce	241
Antimonium Nitratum	ibid.

Apes præparatæ — Page 51
Aquæ diſtillatæ compoſitæ — 61, & 69
Aquæ diſtillatæ ſimplices — 56, &c.
Aquæ infuſæ — 74
Aquæ ſalinæ — ibid.
Aqua Abſinthii compoſita — 61
Aqua Alexiteria — 62
Aqua Aluminoſa — 74
Aqua Angelicæ — 56
Aqua Artemiſiæ — ibid.
Aqua Benedicta — 75
Aqua Benedicta compoſita — ibid.
Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita — 63
Aqua Calcis ſeu Benedicta — 75
Aqua Cardui benedicti — 56
Aqua Ceraſorum nigrorum — ibid.
Aqua Chamæmeli Flor. — 57
Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino — 60
Aqua Cinnamomi ſine vino — ibid.
Aqua Epidemia — 64
Aqua Fæniculi — 56
Aqua fortis duplex — 216
Aqua fortis ſimplex — 217
Aqua Hyſſopi — 56
Aqua Meliſſæ — ibid.
Aqua Menthæ — ibid.
Aqua Mirabilis — 64
Aqua Ophthalmica — 76
Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata — ibid.
Aqua Petroſelini — 56
Aqua Petroſelini compoſita — 65
Aqua Phagedænica — 77
Aqua Pœoniæ compoſita — 66
Aqua Pulegii — 56
Aqua Raphani compoſita — 67
Aqua Regia — 217
Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ — 61

Aqua Rosarum —— —— Page 56
Aqua Rutæ —— —— ibid.
Aqua Sabinæ —— —— ibid.
Aqua Sambuci —— —— ibid.
Aqua Sapphirina —— —— 77
Aqua Styptica —— —— ibid.
Aqua Theriacalis —— —— 67
Aquæ Salinæ —— —— 216
Aquila Alba —— —— 238
Aurum Mosaicum —— —— 228

B.

Balsamum Anodynum Batæi —— 165
Balsamum ad Apoplecticos —— 166
Balsamum Guidonis —— —— 165
Balsamum Lucatelli —— —— 166
Balsamum Saponaceum —— 168
Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum —— 223
Balsamum Sulphuris crassum —— ibid.
Balsamum Sulphuris Juniperatum —— ibid.
Balsamum Sulphuris Succinatum —— ibid.
Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum — ibid.
Balsamum Traumaticum —— — 167
Balsamum Viride —— —— ibid.
Balsamum Universale. *Vid.* Ung. Saturn.
Bezoardicum Joviale —— —— 245
Bezoardicum Minerale —— ibid.
Bolus Armena præparata —— 51
Bufo præparatus —— —— 52
Butyrum Antimonii —— —— 243

C.

Calaminaris Lapis præparatus —— 52
Calomelas —— —— —— 238
Calx Jovis —— —— 227

Calx Mercurii — Page 234
Cataplasma Discutiens — 191
Cataplasma Suppurans — ibid.
Causticum Lunare. *Vid.* Lap. infern. 226
Cauterium Potentiale. *Vid.* Lap. septic.
Cerussa — 229
Chalybs præparatus. *Vid.* Mart. lim. præp.
Chalybs Saccharatus — 127
Chalybs Sulphuratus — 231
Chalybs Tartarisatus — 230
Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ — 52
Cinnabaris Antimonii — 244
Colcothar Vitrioli — 219
Colophonia — 197
Condita — 126
Confectiones — 138
Confectio Alkermes — ibid.
Conservæ — 128
Conserva Absinthii — ibid.
Conserva Anthos — ibid.
Conserva Aurantiorum — 128
Conserva Cochleariæ — ibid.
Conserva Cynosbati — ibid.
Conserva Lavendulæ — ibid.
Conserva Lujulæ — 128
Conserva Malvæ — ibid.
Conserva Menthæ — ibid.
Conserva Rosarum — 128
Conserva Rutæ — ibid.
Corallia præparata — 52
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum — ibid.
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum præp. — ibid.
Cremor Tartari — 204
Crocus Martis aperiens — 231
Crocus Martis astringens — ibid.
Crocus Metallorum — 240
Crystalli Tartari — 204

D.

Decocta — Page 103, 109
Dococtum album — 103
Decoctum album compositum — ibid.
Decoctum commune pro clysture — 104
Decoctum Diascordii — ibid.
Decoctum Emolliens pro fotu — ibid.
Decoctum ad Ictericos — 105
Decoctum Lignorum — ibid.
Decoctum ad Nephriticos — 106
Decoctum Nitrosum — ibid.
Decoctum Pectorale — 107
Decoctum Serpentariæ compositum — ibid.
Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Senna ibid.
Diacassia — 140
Diacodion. *Vid.* Syr. Papav. alb.
Diascordium — 140

E.

Elaterium — 124
Electuaria — 138, 148
Electuarium Antidysentericum — 138
Electuarium è Baccis Lauri — 139
Electuarium Cardiacum — ibid.
Electuarium ex Hyoscyamo — 141
Electuarium Lenitivum — ibid.
Electuarium Pectorale — 143
Elixir Pectorale — 90
Elixir Polychrestum — ibid.
Elixir Proprietatis — 91
Elixir Proprietatis cum acido — ibid.
Elixir Sacrum — 94
Elixir Salutis — ibid.

Elixir Stomachicum —— Page 96
Elixir Vitrioli —— —— 97
Emplaſtra —— —— 180
Emplaſtrum adhæſivum —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum Anodynum —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum Antihyſtericum —— 181
Emplaſtrum Cephalicum —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco 182
Emplaſtrum Defenſivum —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum Diachylon compoſitum —— 186
Emplaſtrum Diachylon cum Gummi 183
Emplaſtrum Diachylon ſimplex —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum Diapalmæ —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum —— 184
Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum compoſitum ibid.
Emplaſtrum è Meliloto —— 185
Emplaſtrum Mercuriale —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum de Minio —— 186
Emplaſtrum de Minio cum Sapone ibid.
Emplaſtrum è Mucilaginibus. *Vid.* Emp. Diach. comp. —— } 186
Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum —— 187
Emplaſtrum Stomachicum —— —— ibid.
Emplaſtrum Volatile —— 188
Emulſio Arabica —— 109
Emulſio Communis —— 108
Ens Veneris —— —— 219
Extracta —— —— 199
Extractum Abſinthii —— ibid.
Extractum Centaurii minoris —— 200
Extractum Chamæmeli —— ibid.
Extractum Corticis Peruviani —— 201
Extractum Gentianæ —— —— 200
Extractum Hellebori nigri —— ibid.
Extractum Jalappæ —— ibid.
Extractum Ligni Campechenſis —— 201
Extractum Opii —— —— 53

Extractum Plantaginis —— Page 199
Extractum Rudii, *vid.* Pil. Rudii ——

F.

Fæculæ Succorum —— —— 124
Fæcula Cucumeris Asinini, *vid.* Elaterium ibid.
Fæcula Iridis vulgaris —— ibid.
Flores Benzoini —— —— 198
Flores Martis —— —— 232
Flores Sales Ammoniaci —— 212
Flores Sulphuris —— —— 221

G.

Galbanum præparatum —— 53
Gelatinæ —— —— 122
Gelatinæ Berberorum —— ibid.
Gelatina Cornu Cervi —— ibid.
Gelatina Cydoniorum, *vid.* Miva Cyd. ibid.
Gelatina Ribesiorum —— 123
Gilla Vitrioli —— —— 218
Gummi Ammon. *&c.* —— 51

H.

Hæmatites præparatus —— —— 53
Hepar Sulphuris —— —— 222
Hiera Picra —— —— 134

I.

Infusum Sennæ —— —— 108
Infusum amarum —— —— ibid.
Infusum amarum cum Senna —— ibid.

Lac

L.

Lac Sulphuris — — Page 223
Lapis Infernalis — — 226
Lapis Medicamentosus — — 220
Lapis Septicus — — 208
Laudanum Liquidum, *vid.* Tinctura Opii — 89
Laudanum Liquidum Sydenhami ibid.
Lazuli Lapis præparatus — 53
Linimentum Arcæi — — 171
Liquamen Tartari, *vid.* Ol. Tart. — 206
Lithargyri preparati — — 53
Lohoch — — 145
Lohoch ex Amylo — — ibid.
Lohoch Commune — — 145
Lohoch Diatragacanthi — 146
Lohoch de Lino — ibid.
Lohoch de Manna — ibid.
Lohoch Saponaceum — — 147
Lohoch de Spermate Ceti — ibid.

M.

Magma Hedychroi — 156
Margaritæ præparatæ — 53
Mars Saccharatus, *vid.* Chalibs Sacch. — 127
Mars Solubilis, *vid.* Chalibs Tartar. — 230
Mars Sulphuratus, *vid.* Chalibs Sulp. — 231
Martis Limatura præparata — 53
Melita — — 121
Mel Mercuriale — — 120
Mel Rosatum — — ibid.
Mercurii Calx, *vid.* Calx. Mercur. — 234
Mercurii Solutio — — ibid.
Mercurius præcipitatus albus — 263
Mercurius præcipitatus dulcis — ibid.

Mercurius præcipitatus flavus — Page 237
Mercurius præcipitatus fuſcus Wurtzii — 235
Mercurius præcipitatus ruber — 236
Mercurius præcipitatus viridis — ibid.
Mercurius Saccharatus — 239
Mercurius ſubilmatus corroſivus — 237
Mercurius ſubilmatus dulcis — 238
Mercurius Vitæ — — 244
Millepedes præparati — 54
Mineralia — 213
Minium — 229
Mithridatium — 142
Miva Cydoniorum — 122

N.

Nitrum Stibiatum — 241

O.

Oculi Cancrorum præparati — 54
Olea diſtillata — 193
Olea per expreſſionem — 162
Olea per infuſionem & decoctionem — 163
Oleum Abſinthii ſtillatitium — 193
Oleum Abſinthites — 163
Oleum Amygdalarum amarum — 162
Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium — ibid.
Oleum Anethinum — 163
Oleum Aniſi ſtillatitium — 194
Oleum Baccarum Juniperi ſtillatitium — 195
Oleum Baccarum Lauri ſtillatitium — ibid.
Oleum Carvi — 96
Oleum Caryophillorum — ibid.
Oleum Ceræ — 212
Oleum Chamemæli ſtillatitium — 194
Oleum Chamemælinum — 163

Oleum Cinnamoni —— — Page 194
Oleum Cornu Cervi —— —— 209
Oleum Cumini —— —— 194
Oleum Fœniculi —— ibid.
Oleum Hyperici —— — 163
Oleum Hyſſopi —— — 194
Oleum Juglandium —— — 162
Oleum Lavendulæ —— — 194
Oleum Laurinum —— —— 162
Oleum Ligni Guaiaci —— — 197
Oleum Ligni Saſſaphras —— — 194
Oleum Liliorum alborum —— 163
Oleum Lumbricorum —— ibid.
Oleum Macis expreſſum —— 162
Oleum Macis ſtillatitium —— 194
Oleum Marjoranæ —— —— ibid.
Oleum Menthæ —— ibid.
Oleum Muceaginum —— —— 164
Oleum Nucis Moſchatæ expreſſum — 195
Oleum Nucis Moſchatæ ſtillatitium — 196
Oleum Olivarum maturum —— 162
Oleum Omphacinum —— ibid.
Oleum Origani —— ibid.
Oleum Pulegii —— 194
Oleum Roriſmarini —— —— ibid.
Oleum Roſarum —— —— 163
Oleum Rutaceum — — ibid.
Oleum Rutæ ſtillatitium —— 194
Oleum Sabinæ —— —— 196
Oleum Seminis Hyoſcyami —— 162
Oleum Seminis Lini —— ibid.
Oleum Seminis Sinapi —— ibid.
Oleum Seminis Papaveris albi —— ibid.
Oleum Succini —— —— 224
Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam —— 223
Oleum Tartari per deliquium —— 206

Oleum

Oleum Terebinthinæ —— Page 196
Oleum Vitrioli —— —— 218
Opium præparatum. *Vid.* Extr. Opii 54
Opopanax præparatus —— ibid.
Oxymel Pectorale —— — 121
Oxymel Scilliticum —— ibid.
Oxymel Simplex —— ibid.

P.

Panacea Mercurii —— 239
Pilulæ —— —— 149
Pilulæ Æthiopicæ —— —— ibid.
Pilulæ Cocciæ —— —— ibid.
Pilulæ Communes Rufi —— 150
Pilulæ de Duobus —— —— ibid.
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ —— ibid.
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum aculeo —— ibid.
Pilulæ Fœtidæ —— —— 159
Pilulæ de Gambogia —— —— 151
Pilulæ Gummosæ —— —— ibid.
Pilulæ Mercuriales — — 152
Pilulæ Laxantes —— — ibid.
Pilulæ pacificæ Matthæi — — ibid.
Pilulæ Pectorales — — 153
Pilulæ Rudii —— —— ibid.
Pilulæ Rufi. *Vid.* Pil. Commun. —— 150
Pilulæ Scilliticæ —— —— 154
Pilulæ Stomachicæ —— ibid.
Pilulæ è Styrace —— —— 155
Plumbum ustum —— —— 54
Præparationes Medicamentorum —— 50
Pulveres —— —— 131, 137
Pulvis Antiepilepticus —— 131
Pulvis Antilyssus —— —— ibid.
Pulvis Ari compositus —— 132
Pulvis Cephalicus —— —— ibid.

Pulvis

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus Page 132
Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus ibid.
Pulvis Cornachini 133
Pulvis Diapente 134
Pulvis Diaromaton 133
Pulvis Diasennæ ibid.
Pulvis Diatesseron ibid.
Pulvis Diatragacanthi 134
Pulvis Hieræ Picræ. *Vid.* Hiera Picra ibid.
Pulvis Japonicus 135
Pulvis ad partum ibid.
Pulvis Stypticus 136
Pulvis Vermifugus ibid.

R.

Regulus Antimonii 241
Regulus Antimonii Martialis 242
Resinæ 201
Resina Guaiaci ibid.
Resina Jalappæ ibid.
Resina Scammonii ibid.
Rob Sambuci 124

S.

Sacchara 129
Saccharum Hordeatum, seu Penidiatum ibid.
Saccharum Rosatum ibid.
Saccharum Saturni 229
Sagapenum præparatum 54
Sal Ammoniacum factitium 211
Sal Ammoniacum volatile ibid.
Sal Chalybis. *Vid.* Vitriol. Mart. 232
Sal Cornu Cervi 209
Salia essentialia 202
Sal essentiale Acetosæ ibid.

Sal essentiale Centaurii minoris — Page 202
Sal essentiale Cichori — ibid.
Sal essentiale Euphrasiæ — ibid.
Sal essentiale Fumariæ — ibid.
Sal essentiale Plantaginis — ibid.
Sal essentiale Quercûs — ibid.
Salia fixa — 203
Sal fixum Absinthii — ibid.
Sal fixum Fabarum stipt. — ibid.
Sal fixum Geniſtæ — ibid.
Sal fixum Tamariſci — ibid.
Sal Jovis — 227
Sal mirabile Glauberi — 214
Sal Polychreſtum — 215
Sal Prunellæ — ibid.
Sal Succini — 224
Sal Succini rectificatum — 225
Sal Tartari — 205
Sanguis Hirci præparatus — 54
Sapa Sambuci — 124
Sapo Tartareus — 209
Sief album. *Vid.* Troch. alb. Rhaz. 156
Simplicia — 1
Sinapiſmus ſimplex — 192
Sinapiſmus compoſitus — ibid.
Solutio Mercurii. *Vid.* Merc. Sol.
Spiritus Aceti. *Vid.* Acetum diſtillatum.
Spiritus Æthereus Terebinthinæ — 198
Spiritus Cochleariæ — 71
Spiritus Cornu Cervi — 209
Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus — 72
Spiritus Mindereri — 212
Spiritus Nitri — 216
Spiritus Nitri dulcis — ibid.
Spiritus Salinus aromaticus — 73
Spiritus Salis — 213
Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci — 211

Spiritus Salis dulcis — Page 215
Spiritus Salis Glauberi — 214
Spiritus Succini — 224
Spiritus Sulphuris. *Vid.* Ol. Sulph. per camp. 221
Spiritus Stillatitii — 70, &c.
Spiritus Vini camphoratus — 100
Spiritus Vitrioli — 218
Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis — 219
Succi — 123
Succi Antiſcorbutici — 124
Succinum præparatum — 55
Succus Glycyrrhizæ — 123
Succus Prunorum ſylveſt. *Vid.* Acac. Germ. ibid.
Sulphur Auratum Antimonii — 243
Syrupi — 101, 118
Syrupus de Althæa — 101
Syrupus è cortice Aurantiorum — 111
Syrupus è ſucco Aurantiorum — ibid.
Syrupus Balſamicus — ibid.
Syrupus Caryophillorum — 112
Syrupus Kermeſinus — ibid.
Syrupus è ſucco Limonum — 113
Syrupus de Meconio — ibid.
Syrupus Papaveris albi — ibid.
Syrupus Papaveri Rhæados — 113
Syrupus Pectoralis — 114
Syrupus Pæoniæ — 117
Syrupus quinque Radicum — 114
Syrupus de Rhamno. *Vid.* Syr. de ſpin. cerv.
Syrupus Roſarum pallidarum — 115
Syrupus de Roſis ſiccis — ibid.
Syrupus Sacchari — ibid.
Syrupus Scilliticus — 116
Syrupus de Senna & Rheo — ibid.
Syrupus de Spina Cervina — ibid.
Syrupus è Symphyto — 117
Syrupus Violarum — 117

Tabellæ

T.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi — Pagé 130
Tartarus Emeticus — 246
Tartarus Regeneratus — 207
Tartarus Solubilis — ibid.
Tartarus Vitriolatus — 206
Teſtæ Oſtreorum præparatæ — 55
Theriaca Andromachi — 143
Theriaca Edinenſis — 145
Tincturæ — 81, 100
Tinctura Antimonii — 81
Tinctura Antiphthiſica — 82
Tinctura Balſamica — ibid.
Tinctura Cantharidum — ibid.
Tinctura Caſtorei — 83
Tinctura Cephalica — 84
Tinctura Cephalica purgans — ibid.
Tinctura Cort. Peruviani — ibid.
Tinctura Croci — ibid.
Tinctura Fuliginis — ibid.
Tinctura Hellebori nigri — 85
Tinctura Jalappæ — ibid.
Tinctura Jalappæ compoſitus — ibid.
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ — 86
Tinctura Laccæ — ibid.
Tinctura Martis Ludovici — ibid.
Tinctura Mynſichti — ibid.
Tinctura Menthæ — 88
Tinctura Myrrhæ — 87
Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes — 89
Tinctura Opii, ſeu Laudanum liquidum ibid.
Tinctura Rhabarbari — 92
Tinctura Rhabarbari dulcis — ibid.
Tinctura Rhei amara — ibid.
Tinctura Roſarum — 93

Tinctura Sacra — — Page 93
Tinctura Salutifera — — 95
Tinctura Serpentariæ compoſita — ibid.
Tinctura ad Stomachicos — ibid.
Tinctura Succini — — 97
Tinctura Sudorifica — ibid.
Tinctura Tolutana — — ibid.
Trochiſci — — 156
Trochiſci albi Rhazis — — — ibid.
Trochiſci Bechici albi — — ibid.
Trochiſci Bechici nigri — — 157
Trochiſci de Carabe — ibid.
Trochiſci Cardialgici — ibid.
Trochiſci Cypheos — — ibid.
Trochiſci Diaſulphuris — — 158
Trochiſci Hedychroi — — ibid.
Trochiſci de Minio — — 159
Trochiſci de Myrrha — — ibid.
Trochiſci Scillitici — — 160
Trochiſci de Terra Japonica — 159
Trochiſci Viperini — — 160
Turpethum Minerale. *Vid.* Merc. præc. flav. 137
Tutia præparata — — 55

V.

Vegetabilia — — 1
Vina Medicata — — 99
Vinum Chalybeatum — — ibid.
Vinum Emeticum — — ibid.
Vinum Millepedatum — — ibid.
Vitrum Antimonii — — 246
Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum — — 247
Vitriolum Calcinatum — — 218
Vitriolum Martis — — 232

U.

Unguenta — — Page 169
Unguentum Ægyptiacum — ibid.
Unguentum album — — ibid.
Unguentum album Camphoratum — 170
Unguentum ad Ambuſta — — ibid.
Unguentum Antipſoricum — ibid.
Unguentum Antipſoricum cum Mercurio 171
Unguentum ſeu Linimentum Arcæi ibid.
Unguentum Baſilicon — — 172
Unguentum è Lapide Caliminari — ibid.
Unguentum Citrinum — — ibid.
Unguentum Deſiccativum rubrum — 173
Unguentum Dialthææ — ibid.
Unguentum Diapompholygos — 174
Unguentum Epiſpaſticum — ibid.
Unguentum Mercuriale, ſeu Neapol. 175
Unguentum Nervinum — ibid.
Unguentum Nutritum — — 176
Unguentum Ophthalmicum — ibid.
Unguentum Opodeldoch — 177
Unguentum Pomatum — —— 177
Unguentum Populeon —— 177
Unguentum Roſaceum. *Vid.* Ung. Pom.
Unguentum Sambucinum — — 178
Unguentum Saturninum — — 178
Unguentum Tutiæ — — ibid.
Unguentum Vermifugum — — 179

FINIS.

BOOKS *printed for* WILLIAM INNYS *in* Pater-noſter-Row.

DR. *Boerhaave*'s Academical Lectures on the Theory of Phyſic. Being a genuine Tranſlation of his Inſtitutes and Explanatory Comment, collated and adjuſted to each other, as they were dictated to his Students at the Univerſity of *Leyden*, containing Signs of Health, Conſtitutions, and Diſeaſes; with the Methods of preſerving Health, preventing Diſtempers, procuring Longevity, and of removing preſent Diſeaſes. In ſix Volumes 8vo.

2. —— Aphoriſms concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diſeaſes. Tranſlated from the laſt Edition printed in Latin at *Leyden*. With uſeful Obſervations and Explanations. 8vo.

3. —— Materia Medica; or, A Series of Preſcriptions adapted to the Sections of his Aphoriſms, concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diſeaſes. Tranſlated from the Latin Original of the laſt genuine Edition of the Author. 8vo or 12mo.

4. —— Experiments concerning Mercury. 8vo.

5. Pharmacopœia Extemporanea; or, A Body of Medicines, containing a thouſand ſelect Preſcripts, anſwering moſt Intentions of Cure. To which are added, uſeful Scholia, a Catalogue of Remedies, and a copious Index. By *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. The fifth Edition. 8vo.

6. Pharmacopœia Domeſtica; or, The Family Diſpenſatory. With Remarks on the Compoſitions, and an Explanation of their Virtues. By *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. 8vo.

7. Pharmacopœia Bateana; or, *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory. Tranſlated from the laſt Edition of the Latin Copy. Publiſh'd by Mr. *James Shipton*. Containing his choice and ſelect Recipe's, their Names, Compoſitions, Preparations, Virtues, Uſes, and Doſes, as they are applicable to the whole Practice of Phyſic and Surgery. The *Arcana Goddardiana*,

dardiana, and their Recipe's interposed in their proper Places, compleated with above six hundred chemical Processes; and their Explications at large, various Observations thereon, and a Rationale upon each Process. To which are added, the fam'd Dr. *Goddard*'s Drops, *Russel*'s Powder, *Rabell*'s Stiptick Powder, *Tinctura de Sulphure Metallorum*, and the *Emplastrum Febrifugum*. By *Will. Salmon*, M. D. The fifth Edition, 8vo.

8. The same in *Latin* by *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. 12mo.

9. *Samuelis Dalei*, M. L. Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam: In qua Medicamenta Officinalia simplicia, hoc est Mineralia, Vegetabilia, Animalia eorumque partes in Medicinæ Officinis usitata, in Methodum naturalem digesta succincte & accurate describuntur. Cum Notis generum Characteristicis, Specierum Synonymis, differentiis & viribus. Opus Medicis, Philosophis, Pharmacopœis, Chirurgis, &c. utilissimum. Ad calcem adjicitur Index duplex: Generalis alter, Nominum, &c. alter Anglo-Latinus; in gratiam Tyronum. Tertia Editio, multis emendata & aucta, 4to.

10. Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ Practicæ: Sive Doctissimorum Virorum de Morbis eorumque Causis ac Remediis Judicia. Praxi & Observationibus confirmata & nonnihil aucta. Authore *J. Allen*, M. D. In 2 Vols. 8vo.

11. The same in *English*. In 2 Vols. 8vo.

12. Tractatus de Fœtu Nutrito: Or a Discourse concerning the Nutrition of the Fœtus in the Womb, demonstrated to be by Ways hitherto unknown. In which is likewise discovered the Use of the Gland Thymus, with an Appendix; being some practical Observations on the Food of Children newly born, and the Management of the Milk of Women. By *F. Bellinger*, of the College of Physicians. 8vo.

13. Osteologia Nova: Or some new Observations of the Bones, and the Parts belonging to them; with the Manner of Accretion and Nutrition, communicated to the Royal Society. To which is added a Discourse of Cartilages. By Dr. *Havers*. 8vo.

14. *Daventer*'s Midwifery. 8vo.

15. *Dionis*'s Surgery. 8vo.

16. *Deider* de Morbis Veneriis. 8vo.

17. The

17. The Symptoms, Nature, Cauſes and Cure of a Gonorrhæa. The fourth Edition, with Additions. By *William Cockburn*, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians. 8vo.

18. Curſus Medicinæ; or, A compleat Theory of Phyſick. Done principally from thoſe admirable Inſtitutions of the Learned *H. Boerhaave*, Profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of *Leyden*; and improved from others of the moſt eminent Authors. By *John Crawford*, M. D.

19. *Cowper* of the Muſcles. Fol.

20. Anthropologia Nova; or, A new Syſtem of Anatomy, deſcribing the animal Œconomy, and a ſhort Rationale of many Diſtempers incident to human Bodies. Illuſtrated with above fourſcore Figures drawn after the Life. By *James Drake*, M. D. late Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society. The third Edition corrected, with a Preface by *W. Wagſtaffe*, M. D. and Reader of Anatomy at Surgeons-Hall. In 3 Vols. 8vo.

21. A Treatiſe of the Aſthma. By Sir *John Floyer*, Kt. The third Edition corrected. 8vo.

22. A General Syſtem of Surgery, in three Parts. Containing the Doctrine and Management, 1. Of Wounds, Fractures, Luxations, Tumors, and Ulcers of all kinds. 2. Of the ſeveral Operations performed on all Parts of the Body. 3. Of the ſeveral Bandages applied in all Operations and Diſorders. The whole illuſtrated with thirty-eight Copper Plates, exhibiting all the Operations, Inſtruments, Bandages and Improvements, according to the modern and moſt approved Practice. To which is prefixed an Introduction concerning the Nature, Origin, Progreſs, and Improvements of Surgery; with ſuch other Preliminaries as are neceſſary to be known by the younger Surgeons; being a Work of thirty Years Experience. Tranſlated into *Engliſh* from the *Latin* of Dr. *Laurence Heiſter*, Profeſſor of Phyſick and Surgery in the Univerſity of *Helmſtadt*, Fellow of the Royal Society at *London*, and of the Royal Academy at *Paris*. The ſecond Edition. 4to.

23. *Bennet*'s Treatiſe of Conſumptions, whether a Phthiſis, an Atrophy, or an Hectic. With preliminary Exercitations. Tranſlated into Engliſh by *J. Quincy*, M. D. 8vo.

Pharmacopœia Edinburgenſis:

OR, THE

DISPENSATORY

OF THE

Royal College

OF

PHYSICIANS

IN

EDINBURGH.

Tranſlated and improved from the Fourth Edition of the LATIN, *and illuſtrated with* NOTES,

By *PETER SHAW*, M. D.

To this *Fifth*, laſt and moſt correct EDITION, is now added, a Tranſlation of the Diſpenſatory for the Uſe of the *Royal Hoſpital at* Edinburgh; with the Operations, Virtues and Doſes of each Medicine, for the moſt ſafe and ſpeedy Cure of all Diſeaſes incident to the Sick-Poor.

LONDON:
Printed for W. INNYS and J. RICHARDSON, in *Pater Noſter Row*.

MDCCLIII.


WELLCOME
LIBRARY
INSTITUTE

THE DISPENSATORY

For the Uſe of the

Royal Hoſpital at *Edinburgh.*

Aqua Alexeteria.
Alexeterial Water.

TAKE of freſh Elder Flowers, three pounds; freſh Leaves of Angelica and Scordium, of each a pound and a half; of Spring-water, as much as is ſufficient to diſtil off three gallons.

This is a pleaſant and efficacious water to raiſe the ſpirits as a mild cordial, to excite a moderate perſpiration, and to promote, without inflaming the blood, the eruption of ſuch humours, as do often critically terminate the diſorder. Wherefore it is uſeful in the Small-pox, Meaſles, *&c.* It is alſo a good general vehicle for juleps, draughts and mixtures.

Aqua Antihyſterica.
Hyſteric Water.

Take of wild Valerian Root, a pound and a half; Lovage Seed, half a pound; Savin, three ounces; *French* Brandy, two gallons. Macerate them together for the ſpace of four days; and then draw off two gallons by diſtillation.

This is alexipharmic, ſudorific, and diuretic; therefore ordered as an antihyſteric. It promotes the uterine diſcharges, accelerates delivery, and is of extenſive uſe in all nervous complaints ariſing from a weak and relaxed habit, and from a viſcid cold diſpoſition of the blood.

Aqua Aromatica.
The Aromatic or Spice-Water.

Take of white Canella, half a pound; freſh outward Peel of Lemons, four ounces; leſſer Cardamom Seeds, two ounces; *French* Brandy, two gallons. Let them ſteep together for four days; and then diſtil off two gallons.

This

This is a warm, ſerviceable cordial; for it gratefully invigorates the animal ſpirits, ſtimulates the nerves, and thus diſſolves cold viſcid humours, and expels flatulencies. It is an excellent ſtomachic, helps digeſtion, and ſtops vomiting; and as a Carminative is uſed in the rougher Cathartics.

Aqua benedicta compoſita.
Compound Lime-water.

This water is made in the ſame manner as directed in the *Edinburgh* College Diſpenſatory, only omitting the Syrup. It is certainly a powerful abſorbent, ſweetner, and aſtringent, and is recommended as an extraordinary medicine in many caſes of obſtinacy; as in dyſenteries, the *fluor albus*, rheumatic pains, and the diabetes. It is excellent in venereal and ſcorbutic caſes, and in cold acid ſcurvies. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, expels wind, and helps digeſtion; and is of great ſervice in acid pains of the bowels, both iliac and cholicky. It is a good cleanſer and drier up of old putrid ulcers, both by its internal uſe, and by waſhing them frequently with it.

Aqua epidemia.
Plague-water.

Take Roots of Maſterwort, a pound and a half; Angelica Seeds, half a pound; El-

der-flowers, Leaves of Scordium, of each four ounces; *French* Brandy, three gallons. Steep them together for the ſpace of four days; and then draw off by diſtillation, two gallons and a half.

The ingredients are well choſen for the purpoſes intended; it being deſigned as a high cordial in very low and languid caſes, and to raiſe the ſpirits in the plague and malignant fevers with depreſſions. If a fifth part of diſtilled vinegar be added to this ſpirituous Plague-water, it is then termed *Aqua epidemia acida*, which is a very powerful ſudorific, and reſiſter of putrefaction in all peſtilential and other putrid fevers.

Aqua ophthalmica.

Eye-water.

Take white Vitriol, half a pound; Water, four pints. Boil them, 'till the Vitriol is diſſolved; and then filter the liquor.

This is calculated to cool and repel thoſe ſharp rheums and inflammations which ſometimes fall upon the eyes, where the veſſels being weak and thin, are often unable to reſiſt duly the impulſe of the blood, unleſs they are conſtringed and ſtrengthened by ſome ſuch

Collyrium.

Collyrium. It is likewiſe good to clear them of beginning films and ſpecks. If it ſhould prove too ſharp for tender eyes, it may be diluted with a little ſpring or roſe-water.

Aqua Picea.
Tar-water.

Take of Tar, two pounds; Spring-water, one gallon. Stir them briſkly together with a wooden ſpatula or ſtick; let the mixture ſtand to ſettle for two days; and pour off the clear liquor for uſe.

This, like all other medicines, is neither good nor bad in itſelf, but as it ſtands related to the immediate cauſe and ſymptoms of the diſeaſe. That Tar-water is capable of producing changes in the habit of thoſe who are not accuſtomed to it, is unqueſtionable. For it is frequently found in ſcorbutic caſes to throw out a copious eruption on the ſkin; thereby relieving other ſymptoms which attended the retention of the humour. *Theophraſtus* deſcribes the method the *Macedonians* uſed in making Tar; and *Pliny* ſays, the firſt running, or Tar, was called *Cedrium*, and was of ſuch efficacy to preſerve from putrifaction, that in *Egypt* they embalmed dead bodies with it; and to this he aſcribes their mummies continuing uncorrupt for ſo many ages. This

account of its virtues may poſſibly have given a hint to the Biſhop of *Cloyne*, who firſt introduced Tar-water into common uſe, in his *Siris*, as a remedy in almoſt every diſorder incident to the human body.

Aqua Raphani compoſita.
Compound Horſe-radiſh Water.

Take freſh Horſe-radiſh Root, garden Scurvy-graſs, of each three pounds; freſh outward Peel of *Seville* Oranges, Juniper-berries, of each half a pound; *Canella alba*, four ounces; *French* Brandy, two gallons. Steep the Berries and *Canella* in the ſpirit for four days; then adding the reſt of the ingredients, commit the whole to diſtillation, and draw off two gallons.

This is volatile and pungent, therefore diſcuſſes and opens viſcoſities, but its efficacy is moſt remarkable in the Capillaries; for which reaſon this is valuable for ſcouring the cutaneous glands, and breaking through ſuch ſtoppages there, as occaſion foul eruptions, and ſcorbutick ſymptoms. It is alſo powerfully diuretic, extolled in the ſtone and nephritic pains; an excellent ſtomachic, and brings down the menſes. Its great activity and warmth

warmth makes it good in all ſuch nervous caſes as ariſe from cold and viſcid juices.

Balſamum Anodynum.
The Anodyne Balſam.

TAKE of ſaponaceous Balſam, or Opodeldock, a pound and a half; of liquid Laudanum, half a pound. Mix them for uſe.

This is certainly an extremely penetrating and reſolvent Anodyne, both for internal and external uſe; being a moſt excellent medicine for procuring eaſe in the extremities of pain, and in nervous and nephritic Cholicks. It cleanſes all the viſcera and glandular parts; therefore good in the Jaundice, and ſuch diſtempers of the urinary paſſages as proceed from the obſtruction of gravel, or ſlimy humours; for the ſoap, acting as it were under the conduct of the opium, is capable of affording great relief. Inwardly it may be given from 20 to 40 drops. And outwardly applied to the pained part, it does mighty ſervice, a rag being dipped in it, and retained thereon.

Balſamum Piceum.

The Tar-Balſam.

Take two ounces of Tar, and a pint of rectified Spirit of Wine, digeſt them together in a ſand-heat for three days; then pour off the Balſam from the dregs.

The virtues of this may be learned from Tar-water; only this is preferable, more cordial, and pectoral. A large ſpoonful may be taken night and morning, mixed with ſugar, or in a glaſs of water.

Balſamum traumaticum.

The vulnerary Balſam.

Olbanum is ſubſtituted here to the Balſam of *Peru*.

This is made in imitation of a medicine, which has been of conſiderable uſe, called the Jeſuit's Drops, or Fryer's Balſam, which is to be ſeen in the *Pariſian* and *Straſburgh* Diſpenſatories, under the title of *Balſamum perſicum*, and that of *Balſamum commendatoris*. Here in *London* many people get a comfortable ſubſiſtance by ſelling it as an *arcanum*, under various names, particularly one who ſells it with the ſanction of a Patent, under the title of

of *The Balſam of Life*. However, it is a good pectoral, warms and ſtrengthens the ſtomach, contributes to perſpiration, and is recommended in fluxes and hæmorrhages. Its doſe is four or five drops taken in wine or broth. Gun-ſhot wounds, and ſuch as are made with ſharp inſtruments, if not mortal, are cured in a few days, by the application of this Balſam, either with a feather, cotton, or by way of injection, provided the wound has been firſt of all dreſſed with it, and no other medicines have been uſed; for when the wound is firſt dreſſed with it, no *pus* will afterwards be formed; whereas *pus* is always the effects of dreſſing with the ordinary medicines. There is no occaſion for tents or plaiſters when the Balſam is applied, eſpecially at the firſt dreſſings. It is reckoned a ſovereign remedy for the gout and tooth-ach, when applied to the part affected with a feather or cotton. It is good for the pricking of horſes when ſhod, by pouring a drop or two into the hole from which the nail is drawn.

Bolus alexeterius.

The alexeterial Bolus.

Take of *Virginian* Snake-root, fifteen grains; of Caſtor, ten grains; of Camphor, three grains; Syrup of Sugar, enough to mix and make them into a Bolus.

This

This is a powerful Alexipharmic, and is given in moſt kinds of fevers, eſpecially the worſe and more malignant ſort attended with convulſions and deliria. It is hardly ever omitted, when the pulſe and ſpirits begin to flag in the progreſs of a putrid fever, ſmall-pox, meaſles, miliary fever, *&c.* It is good in nervous and paralytick caſes, which proceed from too much humidity; as alſo in the febricula, whether hyſterical or hypochondriacal. If plentifully preſcribed, it requires to be well diluted with ſmall liquors; and thus managed, it ſeldom fails to raiſe a diaphoræſis, and bring the diſtemper to a criſis.

Bolus è Caſtoreo.

The Caſtor Bolus.

Take of Caſtor, one ſcruple; of volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, five grains; or of diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn, five drops; Syrup of Sugar, enough to make them into a Bolus.

This is ſomewhat ſimilar to the foregoing Bolus, as anodyne, paregoric, and reſolvent. It being repeated at proper intervals, with a draught or julep of the preceding hyſteric-water, may be of the higheſt ſervice in many diſorders of the brain, heart, and nerves, which proceed from uterine affections, ſpaſmodic motions, and an acid, auſtere diſtemperature

of

of the humours. It is proper for promoting the eruption of the ſmall-pox and meaſles. It is a good cordial in low nervous fevers for child-bed women, and in hyſterical languors.

Bolus Diaphoreticus.
Diaphoretic Bolus.

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva, and of crude Salt of Ammoniac, each one ſcruple; Syrup of Sugar, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bolus.

This penetrates into the moſt intimate parts, and is a noble aperient, ſudorific, antiſeptic, and diuretic. Hence it becomes proper, in caſes where perſpiration is to be augmented; and in fevers, in which the diſorder is to be eliminated by the cuticular diſcharges. It is preſcribed with a draught of the plague-water to remove cachectic and anaſarcous ſwellings.

Bolus Diureticus.
Diuretic Bolus.

Take of white Soap, two ſcruples; diſtilled Oil of Juniper, from ten to twenty drops. Mix them together.

This attenuates and diſſolves inſpiſſations, calculous concretions, pinguious ſubſtances, ſlime,

ſlime, and coagulated juices, and aſſimulates the fluids. Hence it is good in the jaundice, cachexies, ſtone or gravel, and difficulty of urine. In diſeaſes, however, where life is in danger, from a putrid, broken, and tabid diſpoſition of the fluids, it does miſchief, of which there have been inſtances in the plague, and putrid ſmall-pox, as we have faithfully related to us by the honeſt *Diemerbroeck*. But during the courſe of this medicine the patient ſhould live entirely on broths, eggs, fiſh, and fleſh with bread, and ſoft ale; ſhunning all acid or aceſſent aliments, which may deſtroy the ſaponaceous quality, by its uniting with the alkali of the Soap and diſlodging the Oil, as the excellent *Homberg* obſerves.

Bolus Guajacinus.

Guaiacum Bolus.

Take of the Extract of Guaiacum, two ſcruples; volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, ſeven grains; Syrup of Sugar, as much as is ſufficient. Mix and make them into a Bolus.

This is a very warm cordial, and drying medicine, and therefore a great promoter of perſpiration. It is reckoned a ſweetner and cleanſer of the blood, and therefore preſcribed in cutaneous foulneſſes. It is likewiſe eſteemed

ed good in the Gout; as alſo in Dropſies and Catarrhs, by drying up and waſting the ſuperfluous humidities. But in venereal caſes it is deemed a ſpecific.

Bolus Jalappæ cum Mercurio.
Bolus of Jalap with Mercury.

Take of choice Jalap, one ſcruple; Calomel, from five to ten grains; Syrup of Sugar, a ſufficient quantity. Mix them together into a Bolus.

This is a proper Bolus in moſt caſes where a briſk purgative, preceded by a glyſter, is neceſſary, either to make a revulſion after bleeding in inflammatory ſwellings and obſtructions of the parts contained in the head, neck, or thorax; or to make an evacuation of the inteſtines and adjacent viſcera of the abdomen. Thus may a bilious fever be carried off, when it has lingered, and there is little probability of its ending critically by any other way: As a diaphoretic and hydrogogue it is of uſe in dropſies, defluxions of the head, eyes, and ears; as alſo in humoral coughs, and many obſtinate chronical diſtempers. It deſtroys Worms, cures a virulent gonorrhæa and fluor albus. 'Tis alſo good to cleanſe the bowels from their redundant viſcid mucus, that often clogs or ſhuts up the chylopoietic ſyſtem, ſo

as

as to hinder the entrance and proper effects of other medicines. In intermitting fevers I know it to be a ſpecific.

Bolus Mercurialis.
The Mercurial Bolus.

Take of Calomel, from five to fifteen grains; of the Conſerve of Roſes, half a dram. Mix them into a Bolus.

This is the uſual Bole for a ſalivation, and which is repeated, as the ſymptoms require, whenever it is judged beſt to do that by internals, for the cure of venereal or ſcrophulous caſes, acrimony in the blood, ſtubborn ulcers, *&c.* It is alſo given frequently over night, to be carried off by the common catharticks the next Morning, in any caſes that require briſk purging.

Bolus Pectoralis.
The Pectoral Bolus.

Take of Sperma Ceti, fifteen grains; of Gum Ammoniacum, ten grains; of the volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, ſeven grains. Mix, and make them into a Bolus.

This is an excellent balſamic in many diſtempers of the breaſt; and gently deterges and

and heals. In coughs, pleuriſies, and inward impoſthumations, where the *Mucus* of the bowels has been abraded by acrimony and choler; as alſo in diarrhæas and dyſenteries; this a very good healer. In ulcerations of the kidneys and bloody urine, it is likewiſe a very ſuitable medicine; and by ſoftning and relaxing the fibres, it contributes frequently to the expulſion of gravel. It may be taken once or twice a day with ſome proper emulſion, draught, or julep, according to the indications.

Bolus Rhei cum Mercurio.

The Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel.

Take of the beſt purgative Rhubarb, twenty-five grains; of Calomel, five grains. Mix, and make them into a Bolus, with as much Syrup of Sugar as will ſuffice.

This is an admirable medicine in moſt caſes, where purging is neceſſary, to cleanſe the firſt paſſages of any thing that hinders the ſucceſsful operation of other alterative medicines. See the virtues of the Jalap Bolus, which this nearly anſwers; but is more aſtringent, hepatic, ſtomatic, and a purger of the urine and ſabulous concretions.

Bolus Theriacalis.
The Treacle-bolus.

Take of Theriaca, two ſcruples; of volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, ſeven grains; of Camphire, three grains. Mix, and make a Bolus.

The Theriaca here intended, is that directed at the end of this *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory*. The quantity of opium in the Bolus being ſcarcely the tenth part of a grain, is ſo little as to be in no danger of exciting the ill conſequences that often attend an improper adminiſtration of that capital drug; although it may ſufficiently coincide and operate with the other alexipharmic ingredients, ſo as to render its operation ſenſible in raiſing the Spirits, and keeping up a languid circulation as a cordial in low nervous fevers; to excite and keep up a ſweat that is critical in other fevers, or to check and moderate a flux upon the bowels, and promote a diaphoreſis in coughs and colds, taken at bed-time with ſome warm white wine, whey, or other thin liquor. See what is ſaid of the Bolus Diaphoreticus.

Cataplaſma Emolliens.
Emollient Cataplaſm.

TAKE of the crumb of Bread, eight ounces; white Soap, one ounce; freſh Cow's-milk, a ſufficient quantity. Boil them a little.

This is anodyne, penetrating, and reſolvent, therefore applied to the ſoles of the feet in fevers, to the joints when afflicted with the gout, and cauſes ſometimes the exudation of a great deal of ſerous matter; and to white ſwellings.

Cataplaſma Suppurans.
Suppurating Cataplaſm.

This is made by adding to the foregoing Cataplaſm, of raw Onions bruiſed, one ounce and a half; baſilicon Ointment, one ounce.

This is good to draw and ſuppurate all kinds of tumours; and to ripen, break, and cleanſe impoſtumations.

Cataplaſma Theriacale.
Treacle-cataplaſm.

Take of Theriaca, one ounce; expreſſed oil of Mace, two drams. Mix them together.

This Cataplaſm is to be moiſtened, immediately before its application, with a little of the ſaline aromatic ſpirit.

This is very penetrating, and not only helps to diſſipate the peccant humours, but alſo to warm and ſtrengthen the fibres; therefore it is applied in the gout, rheumatiſm, paralytic caſes, and to ſcarrified parts in dropſical habits both to prevent a mortification, and forward the drain of ſuch humours.

Cataplaſma Theriacale Camphoratum.
Camphorated Treacle-cataplaſm.

Take of Theriaca, one ounce; Camphor, one dram. Mix them together.

This is applied to the wriſts in fevers, and repeated occaſionally.

Cerviſia Aperiens.
Aperient Ale.

TAKE of whole Muſtard-ſeed, ten ounces; long Birthworth-roots, ſix ounces; tops of leſſer Centaury, two ounces; Savin, one ounce; new ſmall Ale ten gallons.

This

This cleanſes the womb, excites the menſtrual diſcharges, and forwards delivery. It is ſerviceable in hyſterical diſorders, and good to looſen and diſcuſs viſcidities; and therefore excellent in all paralytic caſes, and the decays and deflxions attending old age.

Cerviſia Cephalica.

Cephalic Ale.

Take of wild Valerian-root, ten ounces; whole Muſtard-ſeed, ſix ounces; *Virginian* Snake-root, two ounces; Roſemary, or Sage, three ounces; new ſmall Ale, ten gallons.

This is good againſt epilepſies, apoplexies, palſies, and all diſeaſes of that kind, and vertigoes from uterine obſtructions; it is alſo of uſe in almoſt all nervous complaints: eſpecially ſuch as ariſe from too great moiſture and cold.

Cerviſia Diuretica.

Diuretic Ale.

Take of whole Muſtard-ſeed, Juniper-berries, each eight ounces; Seed of wild Carrot, three ounces; common Wormwood, two ounces; new ſmall Ale, ten gallons.

This is eſteemed a good diuretic, and preventive of the ſtone. 'Tis alſo uſeful in uterine

and hyſteric affections; and to dry up the remaing moiſtures and watery humours, which the ordinary catharticks leave behind; and will nake the cure laſting.

Cerviſia ad Scorbuticos.

Antiſcorbutic Ale.

Take of freſh Horſe-radiſh-roots, twelve ounces; Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, ſix ounces; Canella alba, two ounces; Water Trefoil, freſh gathered, eight ounces; or of the ſame Plant dried, three ounces; common Wormwood, one ounce; new ſmall Ale ten gallons.

This is very effectual againſt ſcrophulas, the king's-evil, jaundice, and all obſtinate ſcorbutic diſtempers, eſpecially where the extreams tend towards too great a corpulency. In all tendencies likewiſe towards a palſy it does much good, both by drying away ſloughy humours, which deſtroy due ſenſation, and by giving warmth and briſkneſs to the juices.

Colly-

Collyrium album.

White Collyrium.

TAKE of Roſe-water, ſix ounces; white Troches, one dram; white Vitriol, ten grains. Mix them together according to art.

This is good to cool and repel hot ſharp humours of the eyes; but when the ſight decays from a drineſs, or default of the optic nerves, ſuch a thing can avail but little.

Collyrium aluminoſum.

Alum-Collyrium.

Take of Roch-alum, half a dram; the White of one egg. Shake them well together.

This is good to take off ſpecks and films from the eyes, and to cleanſe ulcers in the lids.

Confectio roborans.

Strengthening Confection.

Take of Bole-armoniac prepared, three ounces; Tormentil-roots, Nutmegs, Olibanum, of each two ounces; Opium, a dram and a half; Syrup of dry Roſes, thrice the weight

of the powders. Mix them according to art.

This alexipharmic, anodyne, and aſtringent Vulnerary, is recommended in thoſe immoderate evacuations of the abdomen. A dram or two of it, at a doſe, along with the Chalk Julep, will give an effectual check to the diſorder. Wherefore it is ſucceſsfully preſcribed for diarrhæas in the meaſles, ſmall-pox, or fevers; as alſo for relaxations, hæmorrhages, and hurts in the time of pregnancy; and likewiſe for the *fluor albus*, and ſeminal weakneſs. The general method ſuitable to the indications ought to aſſiſt its uſe.

Decoctum album.

White Decoction.

Take of compound teſtaceous powder, ſix drams; Gum-arabic, three drams; Water, three pints. Boil till one pint of the water is waſted; then add to the turbid decoction, of aromatic water, one ounce; white Sugar, two drams. Mix the whole together.

This is chiefly good for immediately deſtroying any ſharp corroſion at the ſtomach, and for abſorbing all acidities in the firſt paſſages. It is alſo ſerviceable in fluxes, particularly

cularly catarrhs, by thickening and ſoftening the thin humours.

Decoctum antihecticum.
Antihectic Decoction.

Take of the Roots of Comfry, Eryngo, each half an ounce; Conſerve of Roſes, two ounces; Water, three pints. Boil theſe ingredients together, till there remains a quart of liquor after ſtraining; to which add of ſweet Spirit of Vitriol, forty drops.

This is grateful and ſtrengthening; it reſtrains the ſaline particles of the blood, and hinders it from ruſhing too impetuouſly thro' the lungs; therefore it takes place in newly begun conſumptions, hectic fevers, night ſweats, *&c.* where the colliquation of the humours cauſes a waſting of the muſcular parts.

Decoctum aſtringens.
Aſtringent Decoction.

Take of Tormentil-roots, one ounce; Pomegranate-peel, Plantane-leaves, each half an ounce; Water, three pints. Boil them to the conſumption of two pints; adding towards the end, of Cinnamon, one dram.

Strain out the Decoction, and mix with it Syrup of dry Roſes, one ounce.

This is good in an hæmoptiſis, and in weakneſſes of the ſtomach and bowels; and removes naufeouſneſs, vomitings, and fluxes. It is alſo ordered for gleets, and aſtringent clyſters. See *The ſtrengthening Confection*.

Decoctum Bardanæ.

Decoction of Burdock.

Take of the Roots of greater Burdock, two ounces; Water, three pints. Boil till there remains a quart of liquor after ſtraining; to which add, of vitriolated Tartar, one dram; white Sugar, half an ounce.

This is extremely diuretic, and reckoned effectual in carrying off, by thoſe diſcharges, what is very much the occaſion of arthritic pains, when once depoſited upon the joints. It is an excellent hydragogue, and of great efficacy in ſcorbutic and cachectic caſes.

Decoctum Campechenſe.

Decoction of Logwood.

Take of Chips of Logwood, three ounces; Watet, two quarts. Boil them to the conſumption

ſumption of one half of the liquor; adding, towards the end of the boiling, of Cinnamon two drams. Strain out the Decoction for uſe.

This is an admirable aſtringent, and a great ſtrengthener of the ſtomach and bowels; likewiſe good to cure weakneſſes, defluxions, and a dyſentery.

Decoctum commune.

Common Decoction.

Take of Mallow-leaves, Camomile-flowers, each one ounce; Water, two quarts. Boil till one quart of the liquor is waſted: then ſtrain out the remaining Decoction for uſe.

This is emollient and carminative, therefore accounted a good anodyne, and excellent againſt gripes, nephritick pains, ſtranguries, and heat of urine; as alſo for cramps, and ſuch like ſpaſms. 'Tis likewiſe uſed for lotions and clyſters.

Decoctum diureticum.

The diuretic Decoction.

Take of the Roots of Parſley, or thoſe of Fennel, one ounce; Seeds of wild Carrot, three

three drams; Pellitory of the wall, half an ounce; Raiſins of the ſun, two ounces; Water, three pints. Boil them together, till there remains a quart of liquor after ſtraining; to which add of Nitre, one dram.

This abſterges much ſlime and viſcid adheſions from the ſtomach and bowels; cleanſes the viſcera, particularly the kidneys; keeps the juices cool and fluid; and greatly aſſiſts their diſcharge by urine, eſpecially in uterine and hyſteric caſes.

Decoctum Hordei.

The Barley Decoction.

Take of Pearl-barley, two ounces; Water, three quarts. Boil them till two quarts of the liquor is waſted; then ſtrain out the Decoction for uſe.

This is good to quench thirſt, ſheath acrimonies from bliſters, *&c.* and lubricate the paſſages in cholic and nephritic pains.

Decoctum Serpentariæ compoſitum.

Compound Decoction of Snake-root.

This Decoction is made in the ſame manner as deſcribed in the *Edinburgh* College Diſpen-

Diſpenſatory, *p.* 107. only exchanging the ſyrup of Meconium for one ounce of white Sugar. This is directed in fevers of the more malignant kind, where the pulſe is languid, the body clammy, and the patient at the ſame time very reſtleſs; for it invigorates the blood, opens the obſtructed paſſages, procures ſleep, and is a moſt powerful alexipharmic. In the ſmall-pox likewiſe, where the puſtules, that ought to ripen, make no advances, from nature's being unable to perform her part towards ſuppuration; this decoction, by rendering the blood more rapid, and by thinning the humours, will greatly help to perform. See *Bolus alexeterius*.

Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Senna.
Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna.

This Decoction is made in the ſame manner as directed in page 107 of the *Edinburgh* College Diſpenſatory, only omitting Syrup of Violets for Syrup of pale Roſes. This is a cooling purge, and gently relaxes the bowels; and alſo aſſiſts in attenuating thoſe viſcidities, which a Cathartic is intended to carry off, and therefore makes them paſs away more eaſily by ſtool and urine. Hence it is preſcribed in fevers.

Decoctum Vulnerarium.
Vulnerary Decoction.

Take of the Herb Ground-ivy, Leaves of Plantane, each half an ounce; Water, three pints. Boil them till there remains a quart of liquor after ſtraining; to which add, of white Sugar, half an ounce.

This is cooling, abſterſive, and vulnerary; and preſcribed as an aſtringent in diſtempers of the lungs, chiefly for ſuch conſumptions as proceed from ſharp thin humours, weakneſſes, and ſpitting of blood.

Electuaria.
Electuaries.

Electuarium Antidyſentericum.
Antidyſenteric Electuary.

TAKE of the ſtrengthening Confection, one ounce; Balſam of *Lucatellus* (diſſolved in the yolk of an Egg) half an ounce. Mix them together.

This is an excellent internal Vulnerary in an obſtinate bloody-flux, to prevent abortion, *&c.* and very aptly formed for correſponding with ſuch

ſuch purpoſes. The Confection has its ſhare in accompliſhing a cure, partly from its aſtringency, partly from its opiate quality, by rendering the veſſels inſenſible of the pungency of the morbific particles; while the virtues of the Balſam agglutinate, heal, and ſtop up the mouths of the veſſels, and ſheath the acrimonious humours which abrade the parts.

Electuarium Antidyſentericum cum Rheo.
Antidyſenteric Electuary with Rhubarb.

Add to the foregoing Electuary, of choice Rhubarb, one dram and a half; Syrup of Marſhmallows, as much as will be ſufficient to give the whole the conſiſtence of an Electuary.

The Rhubarb in this Compoſition is ſerviceable two ways, both as it carries off a bilious and ſlimy matter from the bowels, and other diſtemper'd contents of the inteſtinal and meſenteric glands, whoſe acrimonious particles corrode the veſſels, and open their inflamed orifices; and at the ſame time it braces the relaxed fibres, and reſtores them to their former healthy ſtate.

N. B. The Opiate confining the Rhubarb from immediate operation, throws its virtue with that of the reſt of the ingredients more effectually into the blood.

Electuarium

Electuarium Balſamicum.

Balſamic Electuary.

Take of Conſerve of Roſes, two ounces; Balſam of *Lucatelli* (diſſolved in the yolk of an egg) one ounce. Mix, and make them into an Electuary.

This is a noble Medicine, eaſy to take, and ought to be repeated on the urgency of ſuch Coughs as give ſuſpicion of tubercles, ulcerations, and decays of the lungs. It diſſolves tough phlegm in the bronchia, cures catarrhs and coughs from tickling defluxions; it repairs and heals inward exulcerations and bloody diſcharges, eſpecially of the kidneys, bladder, and uterus. In ſeminal weakneſſes and old gleets in both ſexes, there can be nothing better contrived. The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken two or three times in a day, with a draught of the antihectic Decoction.

Electuarium Cephalicum.

Cephalic Electuary.

Take of wild Valerian-root, Miſletoe of the Oak, each one ounce; Syrup of Sugar, a ſufficient quantity. Mix them into an Electuary.

This

This is calculated for diſorders of the head, and is in great eſteem for Epilepſies and inveterate Head-achs. It is frequently preſcribed in Apoplexies, Vertigoes, and Convulſions from uterine obſtructions.

Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale.
Electuary againſt the Piles.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, two ounces; Flower of Sulphur, half an ounce. Make thereof an Electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg is to be taken of this every morning and night: it will keep the belly moderately lax, and greatly eaſe the Piles. All ſulphureous medicines are confeſſedly great ſweetners of the blood, by ſheathing the acrimonious particles, which cauſe it to run into preternatural coheſions, and to become grumous; and have been particularly extolled for the Piles in all ages.

Electuarium Lenitivum.
Lenitive Electuary.

Take three ounces of Polypody-roots, and three quarts of water. Boil till two quarts are waſted; adding towards the end of the coction, two ounces of Sena, and half an ounce of Coriander Seeds. Strain out the liquor,

liquor, add to it four pounds of white Sugar, and boil to the consistence of a thick Syrup; with which mix a pound of the Pulp of *French* Prunes, half a pound of Pulp of Cassia, and the same quantity of that of Tamarinds. Make the whole into an Electuary.

This cools and purges very gently, and is convenient enough to add in Clysters. Internally it is more proper to prevent costiveness, than to be exhibited as a regular Cathartic. It is also intended to cleanse the liver and other viscera.

Electuarium ad Nephriticos.
Nephritic Electuary.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, one ounce and a half; *Venice* Turpentine (dissolved in the yolk of an egg) one ounce; Oyster-shells prepared, half an ounce; choice Rhubarb, one dram; Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity. Mix these ingredients together, and make them into an Electuary, according to art.

This gently opens by stool, but is very forcing by urine; and is therefore directed in all obstructions and foulnesses of the urinary passages, especially when there are acidities in the

the *Primæ Viæ*. In Gonorrhæas it is a good remedy, till the matter is well coloured, and of a good consistence.

Electuarium Peruvianum Febrifugum.
Febrifuge Electuary of the Bark.

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, one ounce; crude Sal Ammoniac, one dram; Syrup of Lemon-juice, as much as will make the other ingredients into the consistence of an Electuary.

This is given in the intervals of an Intermitting Fever, and in all Agues, which it commonly cures; but care is necessary that it be not given till the fit be clear off, otherwise it will aggravate the paroxysms. The dose is the quantity of a nutmeg every three or four hours betwixt the fits. It is also specifically efficacious in all periodical disorders, and is a powerful remedy in Mortifications, Putrifactions, *&c.*

Electuarium Peruvianum Roborans.
Strengthening Electuary of the Bark.

Take of the *Peruvian* Bark, one ounce and a half; Colcothar of Vitriol, three drams; Syrup of Sugar, a sufficient quantity. Make them into an Electuary.

In robuſt conſtitutions this is preſcribed for ſtubborn Agues; and alſo for Fluxes and Hæmorrhages. It promotes diſcharges by urine, deſtroys worms, brings them away, and ſtrengthens the fibres; but in thin hectical habits it is not ſo proper. The Colcothar here prevents the Bark from going off by ſtool, which it is ſometimes apt to do; and Opium will likewiſe have the ſame effect.

Electuarium ſiſtens.

Electuary againſt Fluxes.

Take of the ſtrengthening Confection, two ounces; Extract of Logwood, one ounce; Syrup of dry Roſes, a ſufficient quantity. Make them into an Electuary.

This is an Aſtringent, and good to fortify the ſtomach and bowels, when weakened by a Diarrhæa; and is much eſteemed of late for its virtues in curing a Dyſentery.

Elixir Salutis.

Elixir of Health.

IN this Diſpenſatory, Jalap is put in the place of Rhubarb, as being an hydragogue, and coinciding better with the other ingredients for

for that purpoſe. See the *Ed. Coll. Diſpen.* p. 94.

This is a good Carminative and Purger of ſerous humours, both by ſtool and urine, in cool phlegmatic habits; and in ſome cholic pains it gives great relief.

Elixir Stomachicum.

Stomachic Elixir.

See the *Ed. Coll. Diſp.* p. 96.

Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

In this Diſpenſatory, the Oil of Nutmeg is exchanged for double the quantity of the Oil of Lemon-peel.

This is an excellent Stomachic, Cardiac, and Cephalic; therefore uſed with ſucceſs in complaints of the head, bowels, and womb, ariſing from weakneſs of the nerves, indigeſtions, *&c.*

Emplaſtrum adhæſivum.

Adheſive Plaiſter.

IN this Diſpenſatory common Plaiſter is ordered inſtead of the ſimple Diachylon Plaiſter.

The title of this Plaiſter expreſſes its uſe, which is generally only to preſerve dreſſings on the part. It is likewiſe a ſuppurative or diſcutient, after the manner peculiar to all adheſive bodies; and being applied to undiſtempered parts, will raiſe bliſters, as is frequently practiſed to make revulſions in ſome pains of the head, defluxions, and ſore inflamed eyes.

Emplaſtrum calidum.

Warm Plaiſter.

Take of Gum-plaiſter, one ounce; Bliſtering-plaiſter, two drams. Melt them together over a gentle fire.

The chief intention of this is to raiſe bliſters, and to create a ſtimulus in a languor or ſtupor of the nervous ſyſtem; to diſſolve a viſcoſity or ſizineſs of the juices, and hinder their tendency to a coagulation; or to cauſe a derivation and diſcharge of ſome morbific humour, and prevent its returning into the blood; therefore it is eſteemed uſeful in ſome inflammatory

matory Fevers, Dropſies, and certain ſtages of the cryſtalline or watry Small-pox; eſpecially if the Puſtules ſubſide, and the extremely viſcid matter of the diſeaſe can neither be brought to ſuppurate, nor be carried off by diuretics. It remarkably affects the kidneys and bladder, and provokes urine, not by an eaſy, natural ejectment, but rather by an erytiſmus from its acrid ſalts that cauſe a ſtrangury, which ſhould be guarded againſt by broths and emulſions. It is good againſt a Mortification, and reckoned an efficacious cleanſer and ſcourer of the urinary paſſages and uterus, when obſtructed with ſlough and viſcidities. But its uſe requires the higheſt caution and prudence: hence it is not every one who muſt think himſelf qualified to meddle, without diſtinction, with remedies, which are ſure to do good or hurt, according as they are adminiſter'd.

Emplaſtrum Cereum.

Wax-Plaiſter.

Take of yellow Wax, four pounds; white Reſin, two pounds; Suet, a pound and a half. Melt them together.

This is a good Digeſtive, and will attenuate and diſlodge the obſtructed humours of foul ulcers.

Emplaſtrum commune.
Common Plaiſter.

Take of Litharge prepared, three pounds; Oil of Olives, ſix pounds. Boil them up to a due conſiſtence.

This is to ſupply the place of the Diachylon Plaiſter of former Diſpenſatories; and is eſteemed emollient, maturant, and reſolvent. It will alſo incarnate and cicatrize.

Emplaſtrum defenſivum.
Defenſive Plaiſter.

Take of Litharge prepared, two pounds; Oil of Olives, four pounds. Boil them almoſt to the conſiſtence of a Plaiſter, in which liquify ſix ounces of yellow Wax, and four ounces of Olibanum. Then add ſix ounces of Bole-armeniac prepared, two ounces of Dragon's Blood in powder, and four ounces of *Venice* Turpentine.

This is employed to conſolidate Fractures, to ſtrengthen Luxations and Weakneſſes of the Loins and Joints; and is alſo ſerviceable for Ruptures and Chilblains.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum.

Bliſtering Plaiſter.

Take of Burgundy-pitch, twenty ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, Cantharides in powder, each ſix ounces.

This is a powerful Epiſpaſtic, and is applied either to the head, between the ſhoulders, or to the ſoles of the feet. See its uſe in the warm Plaiſter. But when applications are made to the feet, with an intent to ſtimulate ſtrongly, excite pain therein, and relieve the head, Cataplaſms compoſed of equal parts of ſcraped Horſe-radiſh, and powdered Muſtard-ſeed, moiſtened with old Yeaſt, will anſwer the deſign expeditiouſly, ſtrongly, and effectually.

Emplaſtrum Gummoſum.

Gum-Plaiſter.

Take of Palm Oil, four pounds; Litharge prepared, one pound and a half. Boil them almoſt to the conſiſtence of a Plaiſter; then add of Gum-ammoniacum and Galbanum, each half a pound.

This will cure all Bruiſes and Tumours, that are liable to be diſcuſſed or repelled. It

is alſo a good Strengthener, and may be adapted to hyſterical caſes.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale.
Mercurial Plaiſter.

Gum-Plaiſter is ſubſtituted here to Diachylon.

This admirably warms, ſoftens and diſcuſſes all Indurations and harden'd Tumours, be they chalky, ſcrophulous, or venereal.

Emplaſtrum Saponaceum.
Soap-Plaiſter.

Take of Gum-plaiſter, three pounds; white Soap ſliced, half a pound. Melt the Plaiſter, and mix into it the Soap.

The Soap in this Plaiſter makes it very reſolvent and anodyne. It is applied ſometimes to ſtrains and arthritic tumours, whoſe matter it corrects by rendering it more miſcible and fitter for tranſpiration.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.
Stomach Plaiſter.

Take of yellow Wax, eight ounces; Tacamahaca in powder, Palm Oil, each four ounces. Melt them together, and add of Cloves

Cloves in powder, two ounces; expreſſed Oil of Mace, one ounce and a half. Mix, and make them into a Plaiſter, which is to be moiſtened, when freſh ſpread, with ſome drops of diſtilled Oil of Mint.

This is intended as a warm, carminative, and cordial application to the ſtomach, and exerts very conſiderable effects when ſuch things are wanted; therefore it is uſeful in Flatulences, Gripes, and all complaints ariſing from Indigeſtions; and a cold, weak Stomach cannot well fail finding relief from its uſe.

Emplaſtrum ſuppurans.
Suppurating Plaiſter.

Take of Gum-plaiſter, one ounce and a half; Burgundy-pitch, half an ounce. Melt them together.

The Pitch gives a greater Cement to the other Ingredients, and conſequently a greater ſtop to perſpiration, which cauſes the obſtructed humours to ſuppurate.

Emulſio communis.
The common Emulſion.

TAKE of ſweet Almonds, one ounce; Water, one quart. Make them into an Emulſion; to which add of white Sugar, two drams. If three drams of Gum-arabic be previouſly boiled in the water, the Preparation is called

Emulſio Arabica.
Arabic Emulſion.

Either of theſe are ſingularly uſeful in many Emergencies, particularly in acute Diſtempers, and the Gravel. In Heat of Urine and Stranguries, either from acrimonious humours, or the ſalts of Epiſpaſtics, they give immediate eaſe; and ought to be drank while freſh, half a pint at a time, and pretty often. There are other ſorts of Emulſions, which are calculated for Diuretics, Coolers, and Pectorals.

Enema de Amylo.
The Starch Clyſter.

TAKE of Gelly of Starch, four ounces. Liquify it over a gentle fire, and mix in of Linſeed Oil, half an ounce.

This

This Clyſter is prepared likewiſe with the addition of forty drops of liquid Laudanum.

Clyſters in general are ordered where the nature of a diſeaſe will not admit of medicines by the ſtomach, or where the immediate application of them is neceſſary. This is good in Diarrhæas and weakneſs of the Inteſtines; for the gluey quality of the Starch furniſhes a ſort of Plaiſter to the mouths of the relaxed veſſels. In Fluxes Clyſters ought to be in as little quantity as they can be conveniently given, becauſe they will ſtay the eaſier, and conſequently have the greater effect.

Enema Anodynum.

Anodyne Clyſter.

Take of the Infuſion of Linſeed, ſix ounces; liquid Laudanum, forty drops. Mix them together.

This is excellent to aſſuage pains in Lyenteries, and Inflammations of the Uterus and Bladder, by reaſon of a proximity and conſent of parts. The opiate quality renders the Inteſtines inſenſible of the action of thoſe acrid and pungent particles which ſtimulate their texture. Repeated occaſionally it is very ſerviceable in obſtinate Diarrhæas, eſpecially

ally if now and then a doſe of the Ipecacuanha be given, which may aſtringe the ſtomach, promote a better digeſtion, and diſſolve and cut off a ſupply of ſuch humours as irritate the bowels, and ſollicit their evacuation oftener than nature requires.

Enema Anticolicum.
Anticholic Clyſter.

Take of the common Decoction, half a pint; Tinctura ſacra, one ounce; common Salt, one dram; Linſeed Oil, two ounces. Mix the whole together.

This falls in with the view of unloading the bowels of their coſtive contents; and conſequently procures an immediate relief on many occaſions, chiefly in Flatulencies, Gripes, and bilious Cholics. The addition of the Salt, by a mild gentle ſtimulus inſures its effects. It likewiſe deſtroys worms, particularly the Aſcarides, if aſſiſted with a few grains of Calomel by the mouth.

Enema Aſtringens.
Aſtringing Clyſter.

Take of Lime-water, ten ounces; ſtrengthening Confection, half an ounce. Mix them together.

Enema

Enema Aſtringens Balſamicum.
Balſamic aſtringent Clyſter.

This is made by adding to the foregoing of *Lucatelli*'s Balſam (diſſolved in the yolk of an egg) half an ounce. The quantity of each of theſe Clyſters here preſcribed, ſerves generally for two injections.

Either of theſe are good Strengtheners, and may be given occaſionally in bloody Fluxes, which proceed from ſharp thin humours. They ought to be adminiſter'd chiefly juſt before going to bed, that by ſleeping upon them they may be retained the longer.

Enema Domeſticum.
The Domeſtic Clyſter.

Take of Cow's Milk, half a pint; brown Sugar, Oil of Olives, each one ounce. Mix them together.

This is proper in all ordinary Caſes, to relax the belly, and give two or three ſtools. It may alſo be previouſly exhibited to a Cathartic, that it may work the eaſier.

Enema Emolliens.
Emollient Clyſter.

Take of Palm Oil, one ounce and a half; the yolk of one Egg. Work them well together, and add of Cow's Milk, half a pint.

This and the foregoing may nearly ſerve for the ſame purpoſes.

Enema Fœtidum.
The Fœtid Clyſter.

Take of Rue, Savin, each half an ounce; Water, a pint and a half. Boil them till a pint of liquor remains after ſtraining; to which add of Aſſa fœtida, two drams; Oil-olive, one ounce; diſtilled Oil of Amber, half a dram. Mix them together according to art. This quantity ſerves for two injections.

The title ſufficiently indicates the uſe and virtue of this Clyſter: It being chiefly adapted for hyſterical and hypochondriacal caſes.

Enema Purgans.

The Purging Clyſter.

Take of the common Decoction, half a pint; white Soap, one ounce; Syrup of Buckthorn, an ounce and a half. Mix them according to art.

This is penetrating, deterſive, and capable of diſſolving Indurations, and grumous Viſcidities of the inteſtinal Tube, eſpecially in the Jaundice, and by ridding the bowels of their concreted contents may prevent an Inflammation. It is uſeful in diſorders of the Head, and may cauſe a revulſion in fæculent Vomitings.

Enema Terebinthinatum.

Turpentine Clyſter.

Take of the common Decoction, ten ounces; Venice Turpentine (diſſolved in the yolk of an egg) half an ounce; Linſeed Oil, one ounce. Mix them together according to art.

The active properties of the Turpentine are ſomewhat abated by being mixed with the yolk of an egg, and makes it more miſcible with the other Ingredients. Beſides evacuating

ting and ſoftening the Bowels, there is an Intention of great moment, which is conveniently aſſiſted this way, and that is ſtrengthening and aſtringing them in obſtinate Diarrhæas. It is excellent where the Patient labours under an obſtinate and inveterate Obſtruction in the Kidneys, or urinary Paſſages, from gravel and ſabulous matter. It may not be improper to give a Caution, on this occaſion, againſt recurring to forcible Diuretics in theſe Exigences, which may greatly inflame the Organs; whereas Medicines of a ſoft, lubricating nature will, in a competent time, with all the ſafety imaginable work the deſired effect.

Expreſſio Millepedarum.

Expreſſion of Millepedes.

TAKE of live Millepedes, three ounces; ſimple Fennel-water, one pint; compound Horſe-radiſh-water, half a pint. Bruiſe the Millepedes, gradually adding to them the diſtilled Waters; and afterwards preſs out the liquor.

This is an excellent Diuretic, Sweetner and Cleanſer of the Blood, and a moſt efficacious Medicine in all chronic Caſes, that are to be relieved

relieved by promoting the urinary Diſcharges, as are many inveterate Ulcers, Strumas, and ſcrophulous Diſorders, and ſuch as frequently are the Forerunners of ſcorbutic Dropſies, from a Retention of ſuch Humours as obſtruct the Viſcera, and fill the whole Habit with Water and Viſcidities. Hence it is of ſingular Efficacy in the Stone, Jaundice, nephritic Pains, Dyſury, Cholic, and Aſthma.

Fotus Anodynus.

The Anodyne Fotus.

TAKE of the Heads of Garden Poppies, one ounce; Elder-flowers, half an ounce; Water, three pints. Boil to the conſumption of one quart; and then ſtrain out the Liquor for uſe.

This is good to aſſwage Pain in inflammatory Swellings; but Care muſt be taken not to deſtroy the natural heat of the part it is applied to, leſt it may diſpoſe to Mortification.

Fotus Aromaticus.

Aromatic Fomentation.

Take of Cloves, Mace, each one dram; red Wine one pint. Boil them a little, and then ſtrain out the liquor.

This applied warm to the Abdomen, will be found of admirable ſervice in Cholics, and for relaxed weak Stomachs that are ſubject to Diſtention from Flatulency. It may be uſed to the Head with ſucceſs in any Diſorders from too much Moiſture and pituitous Defluxions.

Fotus Emolliens.

Emollient Fomentation.

See *Decoctum commune.*

Fotus Roborans.

Strengthening Fomentation.

Take of Oak-bark, one ounce; Pomegranate-peel, half an ounce; Forge-water, three pints. Boil them till there remains a quart of the ſtrained liquor; to which add of Roch-alum, two drams.

This is proper for Hæmorrhages, whether Uterine, Hæmorrhoidal, or from any other part. It is alſo good to foment Sprains, Fractures, or paralytic Limbs; and will help to check immoderate Vomitings.

Gargariſma

Gargariſma Aſtringens.
Aſtringent Gargariſm.

TAKE of Oak-bark, one ounce; Water, one pint and a half. Boil till there remains one pint of liquor, after ſtraining; to which add of Rock-alom, one dram; Honey of Roſes, one ounce.

This is intended for looſened Teeth, Hæmorrhages at the Mouth, or a Paraliſis of the lingual Nerves; likewiſe to conſtringe and ſtrengthen the ſalival Ducts when relaxed; as alſo to repel Tumours, and conſolidate Ulcers.

Gargariſma commune.
The common Gargariſm.

Take of Water, ſix ounces; Nitre, one dram; Honey of Roſes, one ounce. Mix them together. To this Gargariſm are ſometimes added, of ſweet Spirit of Vitriol, fifteen drops.

This is proper to cleanſe and ſcour the Mouth and Throat from Slough, and the phlegmatic Matter which ſtuffs and tumifies the Glands. It is alſo good to cool and deterge the Mouth when ſore, parched, and dry with a Fever.

Gargariſma Emolliens.
Emollient Gargariſm.

Take of Marſhmallow-roots, two ounces; Figs, in number four; Water, three pints. Boil till there remains one quart of liquor, which ſtrain out for uſe.

This is excellent to aſſwage Pain and Inflammation in the Throat or Mouth, to maturate any Ulcer therein, and to mollify the bliſter'd Tongue and Fauces in a Salivation.

Hauſtus Diaphoreticus.
The Diaphoretic Draught.

TAKE of the Spirit of Mindererus, Syrup of Meconium, each half an ounce; volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, five grains. Mix them together.

This is reſolvent, paragoric, and alexipharmic; and will promote a Diaphoreſis in Fevers and febrile Diſorders, and procure Sleep where great Reſtleſneſs prevails.

Hauſtus Salinus.
Saline Draught.

Take of Salt of Wormwood, one ſcruple; Lemon-juice, half an ounce; white Sugar, one dram. Mix them together.

This is an effectual Remedy in Vomitings, and is of ſingular uſe in Fevers, eſpecially thoſe of the intermittent kind, when the Bark often fails. It cauſes gentle breathing Sweats, and may be repeated every five or ſix hours occaſionally.

Infuſum Antiſcorbuticum.
Antiſcorbutic Infuſion.

TAKE of Water-trefoil, two ounces; Oranges, half an ounce; boiling Water, two quarts. Let them ſtand in Infuſion for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel; afterwards ſtrain out the liquor, and add to it of compound Horſe-radiſh Water, half a pint.

This is effectual againſt Scrophulas, the King's-evil, and all obſtinate ſcorbutic Diſeaſes. In rheumatic, dropſical, and cachectic

Habits it will be of good ſervice. It likewiſe gives due Warmth to the Nerves, which in paralytic Caſes they are deſtitute of. It may be drank at diſcretion, and the uſe of it continued according to the exigency of the diſorder.

Infuſum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Infuſion.

Take of wild Valerian-root, two ounces; Roſemary (or Sage) half an ounce; boiling Water, two quarts. Infuſe them together for a night in a cloſe veſſel; then ſtrain the liquor, and add to it of aromatic Water, four ounces.

This is greatly cephalic, nervine, and uterine; hence of ſervice in diſorders of the Head, Nerves, and Uterus. Being endued with a degree of warmth and aſtringency, it will comfort the Heart, ſtrengthen the Stomach, remove Nauſeas, and the Hyſterics.

Infuſum Lini.

Infuſion of Linſeed.

Take of whole Linſeed, two ſpoonfuls; Liquorice ſliced, half an ounce; boiling Water, two quarts. Let them ſtand in Infuſion, near the fire, for ſome hours; then ſtrain for uſe.

This

This is a ſoft, cool Diuretic; hence uſeful in heat of Urine, nephritic and cholic Pains. The adding Manna and Nitre to the Preſcription, renders it ſerviceable on other occaſions, whenever the Body is too much bound, or an Indication preſents itſelf of diuretic Medicines, the Blood then abounding with acrimonious Particles and foreign Salts.

Infuſum Pectorale.
Pectoral Infuſion.

This is made by adding to the foregoing Drink, of Colt's-foot Leaves, one ounce; which makes it a noble Pectoral, as being of a healing balſamic nature, and a Deterger of the bronchial Glands: hence it is good in Aſthmas, and ſuperfluous Humidities attendant on ſome ſpecies of Colds.

Injectio Balſamica.
Balſamic Injection.

Take of Balſam Copaiba, half an ounce; the yolk of one Egg. Work them well together, and gradually add of Lime-water, ſix ounces; Honey of Roſes, two ounces. Mix the whole well together.

This is excellent for the Conſolidation of Wounds, and to cleanſe and heal Ulcerations,

Gleets, and ſeminal Weakneſſes, if uſed two or three times a day; and for corroborating the nervous Parts, which have been relaxed by the Diſeaſe.

Injectio Mercurialis.

The Mercurial Injection.

Take of Quickſilver, Balſam Copaiba, each half an ounce. Beat and work them together, till the Quickſilver is extinguiſhed; then put to the Maſs the yolk of one Egg. Mix the whole very well together, gradually adding of Roſe-water, half a pint.

This is calculated for Gonorrhæas, and venereal Ulcers in the Urethra, Vagina, and Uterus; the Quickſilver deſtroys the Virulency, while the Balſam heals and ſheaths the excoriated Parts from the Acrimony of the Urine.

Julapium Ammoniacum.

Julap of Ammoniacum.

TAKE of the Milk of Gum-ammoniacum, four ounces; Syrup of Squills, three ounces. Mix them together.

This

This is given not only to promote Expectoration, and relieve the Breath that way; but is alſo juſtly eſteemed for its ſerviceable Properties in aſthmatic Caſes, by rarifying and thinning the viſcid Coheſions in the Veſſels. It is likewiſe an excellent Diuretic, by which means it operates all poſſible ways to anſwer the Purpoſes ſignified by the Title. A ſpoonful is to be taken three or four times a day, but particularly in the morning.

Julapium Antihyſtericum.
Antihyſteric Julap.

Take of Penny-royal-water, four ounces; Antihyſteric-water, two ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, two drams; volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, ten grains; or of the Spirit of Amber, one dram; white Sugar, ſix drams. Mix the whole well together.

This rightly anſwers the Intentions of opening the Obſtructions of the cuticular Pores and thoſe of the Uterus (the known Sources of a Multiplicity of Diſeaſes.) Hence it is of great efficacy in all nervous and hyſterical Complaints; but antihyſteric Medicines ſhould be very cautiouſly adminiſter'd in caſe of Pregnancy, leſt by their forcing Nature they may cauſe Abortion.

Julapium Cardiacum.
The Cordial Julap.

Take of Alexeterial Water, four ounces; Aromatic Water, two ounces; ſaline Aromatic Spirit, Tincture of Saffron, each two drams; white Sugar, half an ounce. Mix, and make them into a Julap.

This is a high Cordial, and will bring on an effectual Moiſture; conſequently remove all Wearineſs, Heat, and Tenſion of the Parts; therefore it is of great ſervice in the depreſſed ſtate of Fevers, Fatigue from Exceſſes, and Lowneſs of Spirits. A few ſpoonfuls drank every three or four hours, will, by its enlivening quality, communicate an agreeable ſenſation. It is likewiſe very aptly preſcribed with Powders and Bolus's.

Julapium Diaphoreticum.
Diaphoretic Julap.

Take of Alexeterial Water, four ounces; Spirit of Mindererus, two ounces; volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, ten grains; Syrup of Meconium, one ounce. Mix them together.

In

In ſlow malignant Fevers with cold clammy Sweats, pale Viſage, a low intermitting Pulſe, and where great Reſtleſneſs prevails, this Julap will be ſingularly beneficial. A tea-cupful may be given and repeated every four or five hours, till ſome Criſis appears, and the Diſtemper abates.

Julapium Diaphoreticum acidum.
The acid Diaphoretic Julap.

Take of Alexeterial Water, four ounces; Treacle-vinegar, two ounces; Tincture of Saffron, half an ounce; Spirit of Amber, one dram; white Sugar, one ounce. Mix, and make a Julap.

In high inflammatory Fevers this aſcidulated Julap, if opportunely exhibited, is extremely uſeful; for by correcting and lowering the fermented Blood to a proper ſtandard, it will produce a Diaphoreſis, and promote Urine: thus by eliminating much of the morbific Meaſmata through the cuticular Emunctories, it will greatly contribute to terminate the Diſorder. A ſpoonful or two at a time is to be taken pretty frequently.

Julapium Diureticum.
Diuretic Julap.

Take of Spirit of Mindererus, four ounces; compound Horſe-radiſh-water, two ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, three ounces. Mix, and make a Julap; to which may be added occaſionally, of Spirit of Amber, one dram.

This is ſtrongly diuretic; hence a good Remedy againſt a Suppreſſion of Urine from any Cauſe, the Gravel and nephritic Pains. It will alſo promote and aſſiſt an urinary Criſis; and may be repeated as the urgency of the ſymptoms indicates.

Julapium fœtidum.
The fetid Julap.

Take of Rue-water, ſix ounces; Aſſa-fœtida, one dram and a half. Diſſolve the Aſſa-fœtida in the Water, and add to the Solution, of Antihyſteric-water, two ounces; diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn, twenty drops, received upon ten drams of white Sugar. Mix the whole well together.

This is ordered in hyſteric Affections, and a defective State of the Menſes, and ſometimes

times in hypochondrical Cafes. A tea-cupful may be taken three or four times a day.

Julapium hydragocum.

Hydragogue Julap.

Take of the ſimple Water of Camomile-flowers, ſix ounces; Emetic Tartar, ten grains; Syrup of Buckthorn, two ounces. Mix them together.

This works briſkly both by Vomit and Stool, and agrees well with groſs Conſtitutions, that can bear Concuſſion, and whoſe Stomachs and Glands of the *Primæ Viæ* are foul: hence it is proper in a watery Corpulency, the Dropſy, Scurvy, and Jaundice; and alſo in a hypochondriacal Melancholy it cannot fail doing good, by accelerating the Motions of the Fluids, and agitating the Spirits. It may be given from one to four ounces.

Julapium moſchatum.

Muſk-Julap.

Take of Roſewater, ſix ounces; ſaline Aromatic Spirit, one dram and a half; Muſk, fifteen grains; white Sugar, half an ounce. Firſt grind the Muſk with the Sugar, and afterwards mix the whole well together.

This

This is a high Cordial, and muſt certainly be ſo by its Fragrancy and Volatility, where the Muſk is not offenſive as a Perfume. It has been frequently experienced of ſervice in many hyſterical Complaints; and is likewiſe uſeful to thoſe, who are ſubjected to a Lowneſs of Spirits and Vapours from a depreſſed State of the Blood; and is alſo eſteemed excellent in a Hiccough attending a Fever. A ſpoonful or two at a time may be given occaſionally.

Julapium Salinum.

The Saline Julap.

Take of Mint-water, Syrup of Lemons, each two ounces; Salt of Wormwood, one dram. Make them into a Julap.

This is an admirable Remedy in Vomitings and Hiccups. It has a mild and innocent Virtue, though powerfully attenuating and reſolving, diuretic and ſudorific: hence it is excellent in Rheumatiſms, Fevers, and all Diſorders from a Sizineſs of the Blood. Two or three ſpoonfuls are given every five or ſix hours.

Julapium Scilliticum.

Julap with Squills.

Take of the ſimple diſtilled Water of Hyſſop, or that of Fennel, Syrup of Squills, each three ounces. Mix them together.

This

This is attenuating, aperient, and abſtergent: hence it is eſteemed in aſthmatic Caſes, by promoting Expectoration, and aſſiſting to bring up viſcid Coheſions in the pulmonary Veſſels, whoſe Glands it pervades, and makes way for their Diſcharges. It is alſo uſeful in Obſtructions of the Kidneys, either from Gravel, a Gonorrhæa, or a ſpaſmodic Conſtriction of the renal Ducts. A ſpoonful may be taken two or three times a day.

Julapium ſiſtens.

Binding Julap.

Take of Alexeterial Water, ſix ounces; Aromatic Water, two ounces; ſtrengthening Confection, two drams; Japan Earth, in powder, one dram; liquid Laudanum, forty drops; white Sugar, half an ounce. Mix the Ingredients, and make a Julap.

This is paregoric, cordial, and aſtringent: hence of excellent ſervice in all exceſſive Diſcharges of the Abdomen, with a low and ſinking State. It is alſo a great Strengthener of the Stomach and Bowels. See *Confectio roborans.*

Lac Ammoniacum.

Milk of Gum-ammoniacum.

TAKE of Gum-ammoniacum, one ounce and a half; diſſolve it in a quart of Hyſſop-water.

This by its attenuating and detergent Quality is judiciouſly preſcribed in all Diſtempers ariſing from Grumes and Viſcidities, which ſtuff up the Veſſels, and particularly prevent a due Motion of the nervous Fluid. For this reaſon it is found of mighty ſervice in wheezing, and laborious Reſpiration, to promote Expectoration and lubricate the *Bronchi*, which are too much vellicated by a ſharp Serum. It is likewiſe ordered in hyſteric Caſes. A ſpoonful or two may be given at diſcretion.

Lac ferratum.

Milk prepared with Iron.

This is made by repeatedly quenching red-hot Iron in freſh Cow's Milk, till one fourth part of the Milk is exhaled.

This is nouriſhing and aſtringent, by which it acts as a corroborative, eſpecially in the Inteſtines; and by removing Relaxations, and giving a due Tenſion and Force to the Solids, it

it reforms the vitiated Craſis of the Blood. On account of theſe effects, it is eſteemed in cachectic Caſes, after a Salivation, in Proſtrations of the Appetite, Conſumptions, Weakneſſes and Decays. It is alſo a good Emenagogue and Antichloretic; for by its nutritive and ſtiptic quality, it brings on a Plenitude and Springineſs of the Veſſels.

Laudanum liquidum.
Liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium, two ounces; *French* Brandy, *Canary* Wine, each ten ounces. In a gentle heat of ſand extract a Tincture; which is afterwards to be ſtrained.

This is ſoporific, ſudorific, and aſtringent; hence it is of great Importance in Fevers, where Deliria and a ſpaſmodic State ariſe from Inflammation, or any irritating matter, by diminiſhing the Senſibility and Tenderneſs of the Nerves. It is likewiſe excellent in Dyſenteries, Gleets, and the *Fluor albus*, which generally owe their Origin to a parallel Cauſe.

Linimentum anodynum.
The Anodyne Liniment.

Take of Nerve-ointment, three ounces; Balſam of Turpentine, one ounce. Mix them together.

This is a warm invigorating Topic, and may be uſed with good Effect, to excite the Nerves to Action when too languid. It is applied to paralytic and numbed Limbs, to reſtore a due ſenſe and feeling; and by its penetrating quality it is of good uſe in a Sciatica and the Gout.

Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale.

The Hæmorrhoidal Liniment.

Take of emollient Ointment, two ounces; liquid Laudanum, half an ounce; the white of an Egg. Mix them well together.

This is very good for what its Title expreſſes, eſpecially when the Parts are greatly inflamed, and very painful.

Lohoch Balſamicum.

Balſamic Lohoch.

TAKE of Sperma Ceti, two drams; Balſam of *Peru*, forty drops; Whites of Eggs, a ſufficient quantity. Work them well together, till perfectly incorporated: then add, of Syrup of Marſhmallows, two ounces.

Lohoch

Lohoch commune.
Common Lohoch.

Take of freſh-drawn Linſeed Oil, Syrup of Marſhmallows, each two ounces. Mix them together.

Lohoch pectorale.
Pectoral Lohoch.

Take of Sperma Ceti, white Soap, each two drams; Whites of Eggs, a ſufficient quantity. Mix them thoroughly together, and then add, of freſh-drawn Linſeed Oil, one ounce and a half; Syrup of Marſhmallows, three ounces. Mix the whole well together.

This not only contains the emollient and balſamic Virtues of the two foregoing Preſcriptions, as being almoſt a Compoſition of their Ingredients, but alſo, by the inciding and detergent Property of the Soap, becomes a powerful Deobſtruent in Infarctions of the Breaſt; hence it is recommended in a difficulty of Reſpiration, either from a dry huſky Cough, or a tough thick Phlegm; and likewiſe in Impoſtumations and Tubercles of the Lungs.

Pilulæ ex allio.

The Garlick Pills.

TAKE of Garlick, white Soap, each half an ounce; Millepedes prepared, a ſufficient quantity. Beat them up into a Maſs according to Art. Every half dram of this Maſs is to be made into ſix Pills.

Theſe are very penetrating, detergent, and diuretic; hence of great Efficacy in all Obſtructions of the urinary Paſſages, and Foulneſſes of the *Viſcera*; wherefore they are of good ſervice in the Stone and Gravel, the Jaundice, Aſthma's, and moſt obſtinate Caſes. Two or three of theſe are to be taken once or twice a day; the Patient uſing proper Diluters at the ſame time.

Pilulæ aloëticæ.

Aloetic Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes, white Soap, of each equal Parts; thin Honey, as much as is ſufficient. Make them into a Maſs.

The Soap here is added purely to promote the Diſſolution of the Aloes in the Stomach; for Pills made up of Reſins, and Subſtances not

not eaſily diſſoluble, frequently paſs through the Body entire : hence by the purgative quality of the Aloes, and detergent property of the Soap, the Glaires and Viſcidities of the Inteſtines are diſſolved and carried off; therefore the Pills are ſtomachic, antifebrile, and excellent in nephritic and cholic Pains. Moreover the Aloes, being hepatic, forwards the Diſcharge of the Bile, whilſt by the Concomitancy of the Soap it breaks the Obſtructions of the Liver, blends and aſſimilates the Humours. Hence it appears how advantageous and eſſential it is to adapt and combine Medicines judiciouſly.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ.

Chalybeat Pills.

Take of Gum-ammoniacum, Extract of Gentian, Salt of Steel, Myrrh, of each one ounce; Syrup of Sugar, as much as is ſufficient. Make them into a Maſs for Pills according to Art.

Theſe are alexipharmic, ſtrengthening, ſtomachic, and aperient; wherefore they are reckoned excellent in a Chloroſis, and its ſymptomatic Diſorders, as Aſthma's, Loſs of Appetite, Lowneſs of Spirits, and hyſteric Complaints, which proceed from Relaxations, Viſcidities, and an Obſtruction of the nervous Fluid.

Pilulæ ecphracticæ chalybeatæ.
Deobſtruent Chalybeat Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Salt of Steel, Galbanum, Myrrh, of each one ounce; Syrup of Sugar, a ſufficient quantity. Beat them into a Maſs.

Theſe promote all the thinner Secretions; hence they are directed as an Emmenagogue and Alteratives in cachectic Habits of Body, that are contracted either from a ſedentary Life, or groſs Diet, where the Stomach and *Viſcera* begin to be ſtuffed with ſuch Crudities, as create obſtinate chronic Diſorders; for the Steel increaſes the Blood's Velocity, and gives it a greater Momentum in the uterine Arteries; while the Hellebore divides it, and renders it more fluid.

Pilulæ ecphraticæ purgantes.
Purging Ecphratic Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Scammony, of each two ounces; vitriolated Tartar, three drams; diſtilled Oil of Juniper, a dram and a half; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient to make the whole into a Maſs.

Theſe

Theſe are an excellent Hydragogue, particularly in cachectic and ſcorbutic Habits as abound with dropſical Humours. Three or four of theſe, and the foregoing Pills, may be taken once a day, or every other day, and continued according to the Exigency of the Complaint.

Pilulæ gummoſæ.

Gum-Pills.

Take Aſſa-fœtida, ſhining Soot, Myrrh, each two ounces; diſtilled Oil of Amber, a dram and a half; Syrup of Sugar, a ſufficient quantity. Mix according to art.

Theſe are good in hyſteric Affections, and a preternatural Suppreſſion of the Menſes, and ſometimes in hypochondriacal Caſes. Three or four at a doſe may be taken once or twice a day.

Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quickſilver, one ounce and a half; thin Honey, as much as will be ſufficient. Rub them together till the Mercury diſappears; then add an ounce of the Maſs of Pil. Cocciæ, and the ſame quantity of Gum-ammoniacum. Mix according to art.

Theſe ſeem directed in Imitation of *Belloſt*'s Pill; the Quickſilver thus divided and mixed with a Catharttc, prevents its affecting the Mouth. They are a moſt excellent Remedy for Obſtructions and many chronical Diſtempers, and are of conſiderable ſervice in the Rheumatiſm and the Gout. They are alſo of great Efficacy in the Cure of cutaneous Diſeaſes; and nothing better in venereal Diſorders.

Pilulæ pacificæ.

Pacific Pills.

Take of Galbanum, Myrrh, white Soap, of each two ounces; Opium, one ounce; Syrup of Sugar, as much as is ſufficient to make the whole into a Maſs fit for Pills.

Theſe are admirable in aſſuaging hypochondriacal and hyſteric Complaints, nephritic and uterine Pains, cauſed either from Obſtructions, or Ulcers in the Kidneys or Uterus.

Pilulæ pectorales.

The Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum-ammoniacum, an ounce and a half; Myrrh, one ounce; Balſam of Sulphur terebinthinated, one dram; Syrup of Marſhmallows, as much as will make the whole into a Maſs. Theſe

Theſe are healing and balſamic in a Hæmopthiſis, Infarctions, and Ulcers of the Lungs.

Pilulæ Piceæ.

Tar Pills.

Take of Tar, what quantity you pleaſe; Roots of Elecampane, in powder, as much as will reduce the Tar into a Maſs of due Conſiſtence; out of every half dram of which, ſix Pills are to be formed.

Theſe are alexipharmic, ſtrengthening, balſamic, and alterative: hence they are excellent for ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, and aſthmatic Perſons. They are likewiſe recommended in Putrifactions, a Spitting of Blood, Rhumatiſms, immoderate Diſcharge of the Menſes, a Fluor albus, and other Weakneſſes.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

Scillitic Pills.

Take of freſh Squills, Gum-ammoniacum, leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds, each equal Parts. Beat them together, according to art, into a Maſs; every half dram of which is to be made into ſix Pills.

Theſe

Theſe are attenuating, diſcutient, and diuretic; wherefore they are uſed in Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Meſentery; for a Suppreſſion of the Menſes and Urine; for mucilaginous Infarctions of the Lungs, a Dropſy, Cough, and Jaundice. They expel Flatulencies, deterge and ſcour off viſcid Adheſions in the Bowels, and gently irritate the Stomach to Ejection.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

Stomachic Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, an ounce and a half; Gum-ammoniac, Myrrh, each half an ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two drams; diſtilled Oil of Mint, half a dram; Syrup of Sugar, a ſufficient quantity. Mix according to art.

Theſe by their cathartic, bitter, attenuating, and aromatic Qualities, incide and purge away ſloughy Humours, which foul the Coats of the Stomach; alſo warm and fortify the Fibres, whereby the gaſtric Juice and Digeſtion are promoted. They are moſt convenient in an advanced Age, and full cachectic Habits, which abound with cold viſcid Humours. They may be taken five or ſix at a doſe.

Potio balſamica.

The Balſamic Potion.

TAKE of Balſam Copaiba, three drams; diſtilled Oil of Juniper, thirty drops; the White of an Egg. Work them well together, and mix in of Fennel-water, compound Horſe-radiſh-water, each three ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, two ounces.

This is vulnerary and diuretic; hence chiefly of uſe in Wounds, Ulcers, and Weakneſſes of the Kidneys and Uterus.

Potio lithontriptica.

Lithontriptic Potion.

Take of white Soap (the outward Part being pared off) one ounce; warm Lime-water, one quart. Stir them together till the Soap is perfectly diſſolved.

This by its penetrating and alkaline Virtues is intended for the Gravel and Stone, which it diſſolves and prevents by aſſimilating the Humours, and by abſorbing thoſe Acidities which form calculous Concretions.

Pulvis

Pulvis Contrayervæ compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

THIS ſtands as in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, only exchanging the compound Powder of Crabs Claws, for prepared Oyſter-ſhells.

Pulvis Diaromaton.

Aromatic Powder.

Take Canella alba, Ginger, of each equal Parts. Mix them together.

Pulvis teſtaceus ceratus.

Teſtaceous Powder with Wax.

Into any quantity of yellow Wax liquified over a gentle Fire, ſprinkle in (diligently ſtirring them together) a ſufficient quantity of prepared Oyſter-ſhells, that is, till the Wax will receive no more of the Powder.

Pulvis teſtaceus compoſitus.

Compound teſtaceous Powder.

Take of Oyſter-ſhells prepared, one pound; white Chalk, half a pound. Mix them together.

Pulvis

Pulvis vermifugus.

Powder againſt Worms.

Take of Tanſey-flowers, Wormſeed, each three drams; Salt of Steel, one dram. Mix them together.

Pulvis vermifugus purgans.

Purging Worm-powder.

Take of choice Rhubarb, three drams; Scammony, Calomel, each one dram. Mix them together.

Serum acetoſum.

Vinegar Whey.

Take of Cow's Milk, Water, each one Pint. Set them over the Fire, and as ſoon as they begin to boil, pour in, of Vinegar, two ſpoonfuls. Take off the Curd, and pour out the Whey for uſe.

Serum epidemium.

Plague Whey.

Take of boiling Cow's Milk, two pints; Plague-water made with Acid, four ounces.

ces. Mix them together, and take off the Curd.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take Flowers of Lavender, freſh gathered, a pound and a half; freſh Flowers of Roſemary, half a pound; freſh outward part of Lemon-peel, three ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, a gallon and a half. Diſtil in *balneo mariæ* to dryneſs. In the diſtilled Spirit ſteep, for two days, of Cloves, Cubebs, and Shavings of red Saunders, each two ounces: then ſtrain out the Spirit for Uſe.

Spiritus ſalinus aromaticus.

Saline aromatic Spirit.

Take of the diſtilled Oil of Roſemary, one ounce; of Lemon-peel, ſix drams; and of Cloves, half an ounce; volatile Salt of Sal-ammoniac, eight ounces; *French* Brandy, a gallon and a half. Diſtill off one gallon.

Suppoſitoria.

Suppoſitories.

Theſe are made of common Salt boiled with double its quantity of Honey to a due Conſiſtence.

Syrupus

Syrupus de Althea.
Syrup of Marſhmallows.

Take Marſhmallow-root, three ounces; Liquorice, one ounce; *Engliſh* Maiden-hair, two ounces; Water, three quarts; white Sugar, four pounds. Make them into a Syrup, as directed in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory.

Teſtæ Ovorum preparatæ.
Prepared Egg-ſhells.

Boil Egg-ſhells in Water, and take off the inner Skin; then grind and levigate them into a ſubtil Powder.

Theriaca.

Take of *Virginian* Snake-root, eight ounces; wild Valerian-root, ſix ounces; Leaves of Scordium, four ounces; Cloves and Myrrh, each three ounces; Galbanum, two ounces; Saffron, one ounce; Opium, half an ounce; Honey, thrice the weight of the Powders. Mix them together according to art.

Tinctura

Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, three pints. Digeſt them together in a very gentle heat, for two days; then filter the Tincture, and digeſt it again in a ſand-heat, with the addition of three ounces of Balſam Copaiba, till the Balſam is diſſolved: after which, add half an ounce of Camphor.

Tinctura ſacra.

The ſacred Tincture.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, two ounces; Canella alba and Ginger, each two ounces; *French* Brandy, three pints. Digeſt for two days, and then ſtrain the Tincture.

Trochiſci albi.

White Troches.

Take of Cerus, ten drams; Gum-arabic, Starch, each three drams; Camphor, half a dram. Make them into Troches, with a ſufficient quantity of Roſe-water.

Unguentum emolliens.

Emollient Ointment.

Take of Palm Oil, four pounds; yellow Wax, half a pound; Linſeed Oil, two pounds. Liquify them together.

Unguentum mercuriale.

Mercurial Ointment.

Take of Quickſilver, two ounces; Hog's Lard prepared, three ounces; Suet, one ounce. Work them well together.

Unguentum nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of Oil of Bays, three pounds; Suet, two pounds; diſtilled Oil of Amber, two ounces. Mix them according to art.

Unguentum piceum.

Tar Ointment.

Take of Tar, Suet, each equal parts. Melt them together, continually ſtirring the Mixture till they unite.

Unguentum ſulphureum.
Sulphur Ointment.

Take of Hog's Lard prepared, two ounces; Sulphur in powder, half an ounce. Make them into an Ointment.

Unguentum Tutiæ.
Ointment of Tutty.

Take of Tutty prepared, half an ounce; freſh Butter, two ounces; white Wax, one dram. Mix, and make them into an Ointment according to art.

Unguentum Tutiæ camphoratum.
Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Add to the preceding Ointment; of Camphor, half a dram. This is likewiſe made with a double quantity of Camphor, *&c.*

AN INDEX OF DISEASES,

With Remedies appropriated to their reſpective Cures.

Alexeterials, Alexipharmics. See *Diaphoretics.*

Abſceſs. See *Vulneraries.*

Anodynes, Baregorics. Prepared opium. The Caſtor Bolus. Liquid Laudanum. Anodyne Pills. Treacle. Syrup of white Poppies. *Externals,* or *Topics.* Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine. Anodyne Fotus. Camphorated Oil. The Anodyne Liniment. Nerve-Ointment. The Anodyne Plaiſter. The warm Plaiſter. The Bliſtering Plaiſter.

Anthelmintics. Flowers of Savin. Elder Flowers. Seeds of Wormwood. Pow-

Cardiacs. Aromatic, or Spice-water. The Cordial Julap. Muſk-julap, Spirit of Hartſhorn. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Saffron. Tincture of Caſtor. The Caſtor Bolus.

Cardialgia's. Emetics. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Magneſia Alba. Compound teſtaceous Powder. Candied Iron. See *Stomachics.*

Carminatives. Ginger-root. Coriander-ſeed. Aromatic Powder. Aromatic Water. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Tincture of Soot.

Catarrh. Flower of Sulphur. Balſam of Sulphur. Conſerve of Roſes. Antihectic Decoction. Balſamic Electuary. Arabic Emulſion. Pectoral Infuſion. Opiates. Bitter Infuſion with Senna. Bliſtering Plaiſter. See *Pectorals.*

Cathartics, Laxatives. Black Hellebore-root. Jalap-root. Polypody-root. Rhubarb. Senna-leaves. Pulp of Caſſia. Colocynth, or bitter Gourd. Tamarinds. Aloes. Manna. Scammony. Glauber's Salt. Polychreſtic Salt. Extract of black Hellebore. Syrup of Buckthorn. Syrup of Damaſk Roſes. Jalap Bolus with Calomel. Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Decoction of Tamarinds. Lenitive Electuary. Electuary againſt the Piles. Elixir Proprietatis. Elixir

of

of Health. Tincture of Jalap. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Magnesia Alba. Bitter Infusion with Senna. Hydragogue Julap. Cornachine's Powder. Purging Worm-powder. Aloetic Pills. Pill of Cochiæ. Both the deobstruent Pills. Stomachic Pills. Purging mercurial Pills. Domestic Clyster. Purging Clyster. Anticholic Clyster. Suppositories.

Cephalics. Piony-root. Pellitory of Spain-root. Wild Valerian-root. Asarabacca-leaves. Betony-leaves. Marjoram-leaves. Leaves and Flowers of Rosemary. Sage-leaves. Lavender-flowers. Mistletoe of the Oak. The lesser Cardamom. Spicy Clove-tree. Cubebs. Nutmeg. Assafætida. Castor. Oil of Hartshorn. Oil of Rosemary. Oil of Amber. Rue-water. Antihysteric-water. Cephalic Infusion. Cephalic Ale. Spirit of Hartshorn. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Castor. Tincture of Soot. Cinnibar of Antimony. The Castor-bolus. The fetid Julap. Cephalic Electuary. Gum Pills. Cephalic Powder. Blistering Plaister. Blistering Ointment. Both the Sinapisms, or Mustard Poultices. Emetics. Cathartics.

Chalybeats. Filings and Rust of Iron. Sugared Iron. Colcothar of Vitriol.

Cardiacs. Aromatic, or Spice-water. The Cordial Julap. Muſk-julap, Spirit of Hartſhorn. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Saffron. Tincture of Caſtor. The Caſtor Bolus.

Cardialgia's. Emetics. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Magneſia Alba. Compound teſtaceous Powder. Candied Iron. See *Stomachics.*

Carminatives. Ginger-root. Coriander-ſeed. Aromatic Powder. Aromatic Water. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Tincture of Soot.

Catarrh. Flower of Sulphur. Balſam of Sulphur. Conſerve of Roſes. Antihectic Decoction. Balſamic Electuary. Arabic Emulſion. Pectoral Infuſion. Opiates. Bitter Infuſion with Senna. Bliſtering Plaiſter. See *Pectorals.*

Cathartics, Laxatives. Black Hellebore-root. Jalap-root. Polypody-root. Rhubarb. Senna-leaves. Pulp of Caſſia. Colocynth, or bitter Gourd. Tamarinds. Aloes. Manna. Scammony. Glauber's Salt. Polychreſtic Salt. Extract of black Hellebore. Syrup of Buckthorn. Syrup of Damaſk Roſes. Jalap Bolus with Calomel. Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Decoction of Tamarinds. Lenitive Electuary. Electuary againſt the Piles. Elixir Proprietatis. Elixir

of

of Health. Tincture of Jalap. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Magnesia Alba. Bitter Infusion with Senna. Hydragogue Julap. Cornachine's Powder. Purging Worm-powder. Aloetic Pills. Pill of Cochiæ. Both the deobstruent Pills. Stomachic Pills. Purging mercurial Pills. Domestic Clyster. Purging Clyster. Anticholic Clyster. Suppositories.

Cephalics. Piony-root. Pellitory of Spain-root. Wild Valerian-root. Asarabacca-leaves. Betony-leaves. Marjoram-leaves. Leaves and Flowers of Rosemary. Sage-leaves. Lavender-flowers. Mistletoe of the Oak. The lesser Cardamom. Spicy Clove-tree. Cubebs. Nutmeg. Assafætida. Castor. Oil of Hartshorn. Oil of Rosemary. Oil of Amber. Rue-water. Antihysteric-water. Cephalic Infusion. Cephalic Ale. Spirit of Hartshorn. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Castor. Tincture of Soot. Cinnibar of Antimony. The Castor-bolus. The fetid Julap. Cephalic Electuary. Gum Pills. Cephalic Powder. Blistering Plaister. Blistering Ointment. Both the Sinapisms, or Mustard Poultices. Emetics. Cathartics.

Chalybeats. Filings and Rust of Iron. Sugared Iron. Colcothar of Vitriol.

Strengthening Electuary of the Bark. Milk prepared with Iron. Both the Chalybeat Pills. Strengtheniug Pills. Tincture of Steel.

Chlorosis. See *Cachexy.*

Cholic, Iliac passion. The Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Elixir of Health. Sacred Tincture. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Aloetic Pills. Stomachic Pills. Aromatic-water. Both the Mint-waters. Tincture of Mint. Saline Draught. Saline Julap. Anticholic Clyster. Emollient Clyster. Aromatic Fomentation. Stomachic Cataplasm. Opiats.

Convulsion. See *Cephalics.*

Costiveness. See *Cathartics, Laxatives.*

Cutaneous Foulnesses. See *Scabinesss.*

Cough to ease. See *Pectorals.*

Diabetes, or *Incontinency of Urine:* The Simple and Compound Lime-water. Antihectic Decoction. Arabic Emulsion. Milk prepared with Iron, Elixir of Vitriol. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. Tincture of Roses. Antiphthific Tincture. Styptic Powder. Styptic Electuary of the Bark. Emetics, and mild Cathartics.

Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, Alexiphramics. Contrayerva-root. Leaves of Holy Thistle. Leaves of Scordium. Leaves of Rue. Masterwort-root. Snake-weed-root. Zedoary-root, Elder Flowers. Seeds

Seeds of Angelica. Saffron. Guaiacum-wood with its Bark. Extract of Guaicum. Saſſaphras-wood with its Bark. Camphor. Camphorated Emulſion. Gum-Guaiacum. Opium and Opiates. Treacle-vinegar. Vinegar and Plague-whey. Elexeterial-water. Plague-water. Compound Decoction of Snake-root. Decoction of the Woods. Caſtor Bolus. Diaphoretic Bolus. Guaiacum Bolus. Alexeterial Bolus. Diaphoretic Antimony. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. Diaphoretic Draught. Both the diaphoretic Julaps. Compound Powder of Contrayerva. Salt Amoniac and the Volatiles of Hartſhorn. Spirit of Hartſhorn. *Mindererus*'s Spirit. Treacle.

Diarrhœa, Dyſentery, a frequency to Stool. Ipecacuanha-root. Tincture of Ipecacuanha. Tincture of Rhubarb. The Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Decoction of Log-wood. Extract of Logwood. The white Decoction. Aſtringing Decoction. Strengthening Confection. Binding Electuary. Antidyſenteric Electuary. Strengthening Pills. Binding Julap. Milk prepared with Iron. Lime-water. Balſamic Lohoch. Teſtaceous Powder with Wax. Glaſs of Antimony prepared with Wax. Opiats. Emollient Clyſter. Anodyne Clyſter. The Starch-Clyſter.

Balſamic

Balſamic aſtringing Clyſter. Aromatic Fomentation. See *Aſtringents.*

Dimneſs of Sight. See *Ophthalmics.*

Diſcutients. Litharge Vinegar. Salt Amoniacum. *Mindererus*'s Spirit. Camphorated Spirit of Wine. Diſcutient Cataplaſm. Ointment of Elder. Gum-plaſter. Mercurial-plaſter. Soap-plaſter. Camphorated Oil.

Diuretics. Garlick-root. Root of great Maſterwort. Eryngo-root. Fenil-root. Parſley-root. Rattle Snake-root. Root of Squills. Pellitory-root. Camomile-flowers. Wild Carrot-ſeed. Sweet Fenel-ſeed. Muſtard-ſeed. Venetian Turpentine. Balſam Copaiba. Spaniſh Flies. Wood-lice. Nitre. Fenel-water. Compound Horſeradiſh-water. Vinegar of Squills. Oil of Turpentine. Oil of Juniper. Decoction of Burdock. Decoction of Senekæ. Diuretic Decoction. Decoction of Salt Petre. Nephritic Electuary. Common and Arabic Emulſion. Expreſſion of Millepedes. Saline Draught. Saline Julap. Diuretic Julap. Julap with Squills. The Balſamic Potion. Salt of Tartar. Salt Polychreſtic. Dulcified Spirit of Nitre. Sweet Spirit of Salt. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Cantharides. Scillitic Pills. Turpentine Clyſter.

Dropſy.

Dropſy. The Jalap Bolus with Calomel, Tincture of Jalap. Hydragogue Julap. Both the mercurial Pills. Diuretic Bolus. Diuretic Ale. Decoction of Senekæ. Expreſſion of Millepides. Balſamic Potion. Diuretic Julap. Saline Julap. Scillitic Julap. Tincture of Cantharides. Salt of Wormwood. The Garlick-Pills. Scillitic Pills.

Dyſentery. See *Diarrhœa.*

Dyſury, or *Strangury.* See *Nephritics.*

Emetics. Ipecacuanha-root. Tincture of Ipecacuanha. White Vitriol. Syrup of Squills. Emetic Tartar. Turbith Mineral.

Emmenagogues. See *Menſes to Provoke.*

Epilepſy. See *Cephalics.*

Eryſipelas. *Glauber*'s Salt. Decoction of Tamarinds. Alexeterial Bolus. Bliſtering Plaſter. Emollient Cataplaſm. Camphorated Poultice. Anodyne Fomentation. Aromatic Fomentation. Camphorated Spirit of Wine. The Ointment called Nutritum. Ointment of Elder. Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Expectorants. See *Pectorals.*

Fainting, *Syncope.* See *Cardiacs.*

Fever Continual. Common Emulſion. The Barley Decoction. The nitred Decoction. Decoction of Tamarinds. Compound Decoction of Snake-root. Saline Draught. Saline Julap. Both the Diaphoretic

aphoretic Julaps. The Cordial Julap. Julap with Squills. Compound Powder of Contrayerva. Alexeterial Bolus. The Caſtor Bolus. Diaphoretic Bolus. Camphorated Emulſion. The Muſk Julap. Vinegar and Plague Whey. Emetics. Domeſtic Clyſter. Emollient Clyſter. Purging Clyſter. Bliſtering Plaſter. Both the Muſtard Poultices.

Fever Intermittent. Emetics. Sacred Tincture. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Salt Ammoniac. Saline Draught. Diaphoretic Bolus. Diaphoretic Julap. Febrifuge Electuary of the Bark. Tincture of the Bark. Both the bitter Infuſions. Oil of Amber.

Gangrene. Alexeterial Bolus. The *Peruvian* Bark. *Outward Applications.* Oil of Turpentine. Camphorated Poultice. *Egyptian* Ointment. Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Gonorrhæa virulent. Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna. Laxative Mercurial Pills. Balſamic Potion. Tincture of Cantharides. Emollient Fomentation. Balſamic Injection. Mercurial Injection.

Gutta Serena. See *Ophthalmics.*

Hemorrhage. Decoction of Tamarinds. Decoction of Salt Petre. Purging Clyſter. Styptic-water. Colcothar of Vitriol. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. Tincture of Roſes.

Roſes. Antiphthiſic Tincture. Styptic Powder.

Hæmorrhoids. Flower of Sulphur. Electuary againſt the Piles. Anodyne Clyſter. Anodyne Fomentation. Emollient Ointment.

Hiccups, Sobbing. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Cordial Julap. Muſk Julap. The Bark. Opiates. Sacred Tincture. *Externals.* Anodyne Cataplaſm. Stomachic Cataplaſm. Camphorated Cataplaſm.

Hypochondriac and hyſteric Affections. Penny-royal-water. Rue-water. Antihyſteric-water. Diſtilled Oil of Amber. Diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn. Spirit of Hartſhorn. Aromatic volatile Spirit. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Tincture of Caſtor. Tincture of Soot. Tincture of the Bark. Antihyſteric Julap. Fetid Julap. Muſk Julap. Cephalic Ale. Cephalic Infuſion. The Caſtor Bolus. Strengthening Electuary of the Bark. Elixir of Vitriol. Both the Elixirs of Propriety. Fetid Clyſter. Gum Pills. Aloetic Pills. Stomachic Pills. Both the Chalybeat Pills. Other Chalybeats. The Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Emetics. Antihyſteric Plaſter.

Laxatives. See *Cathartics.*

Leproſy. See *Scabineſs.*

Lithon-

Lithontriptics. See *Nephritics.*

Looſeneſs. See *Diarrhœa.*

Maniacal Affections, Melancholy. Emetics. Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore. Sacred Tincture. Decoction of Tamarinds. Fetid Julap. Gum Pills. Camphor. Opiates. Bliſtering Plaſter.

Menſes to provoke. Birthwort-root. Turmeric-root. Black Hellebore-root. Root of Squills. Wild Valerian-root. Zedoary-root. Mugwort-leaves. Leaves of Rue. Leaves of Savin. Sage-leaves. Leaves of leſſer Centory. Saffron. Lovage-ſeed. Muſtard-ſeed. Succotrine Aloes. Galbanum. Myrrh. Caſtor. Penny-royal-water. Rue-water. Antihyſteric-water. Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore. Elixir of Propriety. Tincture of Saffron. Sacred Tincture. Aperient Ale. Both the bitter Infuſions. Antihyſteric Julap. Julap of Ammoniacum. Scillitic Pills. Laxative mercurial Pills. Both the Chalybeat Pills, and other Chalybeats.

Menſes to reſtrain. Strengthening Electuary of the Bark. Styptic Electuary of the Bark. Styptic Powder. Teſtaceous Powder with Wax. Tincture againſt the Phthiſic. Tincture of Roſes. Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol. Glaſs of Antimony prepared with Wax.

Mercu-

Mercurials. *Æthiops* Mineral. Cinnibar of Antimony for Fumigation. Sweet Mercury-ſublimate. Red precipitate of Mercury. Sugar'd Mercury. Turbith Mineral. Both the Mercurial Pills. *Æthiopic* Pills. Mercurial Bolus. Jalap Bolus with Calomel. Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Purging Worm-powder. Mercurial Injection. Mercurial Liniment. Mercurial Ointmeat. Mercurial Plaſter.

Nephritics. White Soap. Lime-water. Diuretic Bolus. Diuretic Decoction. Nitred Decoction. Infuſion of Linſeed. Common and arabic Emulſion. Diſtilled Oil of Juniper. Common Lohoch. Saline Draught. Balſamic Potion. Diuretic Julap. Scillitic Julap. Scillitic Pills. Dulcified Spirit of Nitre. Sweet Spirit of Salt. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Cantharides. Opiates. Emoillient Clyſter. Terebinthinated Clyſter. Emollient Fomentation. Lenitive Electuary. Nephritic Electuary. Elixir of Health.

Ophthalmics. Cathartics. Both the mercurial Pills. Expreſſion of Millepedes. *Externals.* Eye-water. Saphire Coloured-water. White Collyrium. Alum-Collyrium. *Mindererus*'s Spirit. Cephalic Powder. Turbith Mineral. Both the Ointments

Ointments of Tutty. Bliſtering Plaiſter and Ointment.

Opiates. See *Anodynes.*

Palſy. Garlick-root. Wake-Robin-root. Root of Pellitory of *Spain.* Snake-weed-root. Wild Valerian-root. Leaves of Betony. Leaves and Flowers of Roſemary. Leaves of Rue. Sage-leaves. Flowers of Lavender. Leſſer Cardamom. Spicy Clove-tree. Cubebs. Lovage-ſeed. Muſtard-ſeed. Shavings of Guaiacum and Saſſaphraſs. White Canella. Aſſa fætida. Camphire. Gum Guaiacum. Caſtor. Cinnabar of Antimony. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. Antihyſteric-water. Compound Horſeradiſh-water. Juices againſt the Scurvy. Decoction of the Woods. Cephalic Ale. The Caſtor Bolus. Guaiacum Bolus. Antihyſteric Julap. Diaphoretic Julap. Diuretic Julap. Fetid Julap. Cephalic Infuſion. Diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn. Diſtilled Oil of Amber. Spirit of Hartshorn. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Spirit of Amber. Tincture of Caſtor. Tincture of Soot. Emetics. The Jalap Bolus with Calomel, and other Cathartics. Fetid Clyſter. *Externals.* Cephalic Powder. Balſam of Turpentine. Saponaceous Balſam. Anodyne Liniment. Nerve Ointment. Warm Plaſter. Bliſtering Plaſter.

Pectorals.

Pectorals. Garlick-root. Marſhmallow-root. Liquoriſh-root. Elecampane-root. Florentine Orrice-root. Squill-roots. Ground-Ivy-leaves. Horehound-leaves. Maiden-hair. Leaves and Flowers of Colts-foot. Saffron. Linſeed. Gum Ammoniacum. Gum Arabic. Balſam of *Peru.* Benjamin. Male Frankincenſe. Tar. White Soap. Honey. Millepedes. Juice of Liquoriſe. Linſeed-oil. Parmaſity. Flowers of Sulphur. Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine. Vinegar of Squills. Hyſop-water. Tar-water. *Lucatellus*'s Balſam. Pectoral Bolus. Conſerve of Roſes. Antihectic Decoction. Decoction of Barley. Balſamic Electuary. Pectoral Infuſion. Expreſſion of Millepedes. Infuſion of Linſeed. Pectoral Oxymel. Julap of Ammoniacum. Julap of Squills. Common Lohoch. Pectoral Lohoch. Balſamic Lohoch. The Garlick Pills. Tar Pills. Pectoral Pills. Scillitic Pills. Emetics.

Peripneumony, Pleuriſy. Pectoral Bolus. Barley Decoction. Infuſion of Linſeed. Common Lohoch. Julap of Ammoniacum. Julap of Squills. Diaphoretic Julap. Bliſtering Plaſter.

Phthiſic. Conſerve of Roſes. Antihectic Decoction. Pectoral Infuſion. Pectoral

Bolus. Balſamic Electuary. Julap of Ammoniacum. Julap of Squills. Balſamic Lohoch. Pectoral Pills. Tar Pills. Scillitic Pills. Simple and Compound Lime-water. Tar-water. Emetics. Elixir of Vitriol. Bliſtering Plaſter. See *Pectorals*. See *Diarrhœa*.

Pox. See *Mercurials*. See *Gonorrhœa*.

Preparations of Antimony. Prepared Antimony. Diaphoretic Antimony. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. Tincture of Antimony. Æthiopic Pills. Emetic Tartar. Glaſs of Antimony prepared with Wax.

Purgatives. See *Cathartics*.

Quinſey. Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna. Diaphoretic Julap. Emetics. *Externals*. Bliſtering Plaſter. Divers Gargariſms. Cataplaſm with Camphire. *Mindererus*'s Spirit.

Rheumatiſm, Pains in the Loins, Sciatica, Gout. Decoction of Burdock. Decoction of Rattle Snake-root. Decoction of the Woods. Decoction of Tamarinds. Juices againſt the Scurvy. Antiſcorbutic Ale. Diaphoretic Julap. Guaiacum Bolus. White Soap. Scillitic Pills. Muſtard Seed. Oil of Turpentine. Æthiops Mineral. Cinnibar of Antimony. Both the Mercurial Pills. *Externals*. Emollient Cataplaſm. Anodyne Balſam.

Balſam

Balſam of Sulphur. Soap Balſam, or Opodeldoc. Camphorated Oil. The Anodyne Liniment. Anodyne Plaſter. Soap Plaſter. Warm Plaſter. Bliſtering Plaſter.

Saint Vitus's Dance. See *Cephalics.*

Scabineſs, Leproſy. Prepared Antimony. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. Tincture of Antimony. Æthiops Mineral. Æthiopic Pills. Both the mercurial Pills. Antiſcorbutic Ale. Decoction of the Woods. Antiſcorbutic Juices. Tar-water. Tar Pills. Flowers of Sulphur. Tincture of Cantharides. *Externals.* Mercurial Ointment. Ointment of Sulphur. Tar Ointment. Mercurial Liniment. Bliſtering Plaſter.

Sciatica. See *Rheumatiſm.*

Scurvy. Compound Horſe-radiſh-water. Antiſcorbutic Ale. Antiſcorbutick Infuſion. Juices againſt the Scurvy. Stomachic Elixir. Elixir of Vitriol. Elixir of Propriety prepared with Acid. Both the Chalybeat Pills, and other Chalybeats. Tar Pills. Tar-water. Both the bitter Infuſions. Polychreſtic Salt. Decoction of Tamarinds. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Stomachic Pills.

Sleep, to procure. See *Anodynes.*

Spitting of Blood. Decoction of Tamarinds. Antihectic Decoction. Vulnerary Decoction. Arabic Emulsion. Balsamic Electuary. Febrifuge Electuary. Electuary of the Bark. Lime-water. Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol. Tincture of Roses. Antiphthific Tincture. Pectoral Infusion. Styptic Powder.

Stomachics. Root of sweet Cane. Turmerick-root. Zedoary-root. Ginger. Rhubarb. Wormwood Leaves. Leaves of Holy Thistle. Mint Leaves. Tops of lesser Centory. Camomile Flowers. Seville Oranges. Nutmeg and Mace. White Canella. Cinamon. *Peruvian* Bark. Aloes. Myrrh. Both the Mint Waters. Stomachic Elixir. Elixir of Vitriol. Both the Elixirs of Propriety. Extract of Gentian. Both the bitter Infusions. Tincture of Mint. Tincture of the Bark. The Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Aloetic Pills. Stomachic Pills. Both the Chalybeat Pills. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Tincture of Ipecacuanha, and other Emetics. *Externals.* Stomachic Cataplasm. Stomachic Plaster. Aromatic Fomentation.

Stone. See *Nephritics.*

Styptics. See *Astringents.*

Sudorifics. See *Diaphoretics.*

Tinea.

Tinea. See *Scabineſs.*

Traumatics. Vulneraries. Vulnerary Decoction. The Bark. Both the Lime-waters. Balſamic Potion. *Lucatellus*'s Balſam. Mercurial Pills. *Externals.* Traumatic Balſam. Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes. The green Balſam. Liniment of Arcœus. The Ointment Baſilicon. Ointment of Lead. Ointment of Calomine.

Vertigo, or Swimming in the Head. See *Cephalics.*

Vomits. See *Emetics.*

Vomiting to Stop. Mint-water. Tincture of Mint. Saline Draught. Saline Julap. Elixir of Propriety prepared with Acid. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Sacred Tincture. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. Elixir of Vitriol. Emetics. Chalybeats. Opiats. *Externals.* Anodyne Balſam. Stomachic Cataplaſm. Stomachic Plaſter. Aromatic Fomentation.

Ulcers. See *Traumaticks.*

Urine Bloody. See *Hæmorrhage.*

Weakneſs of the Loins. See *Rheumatiſm.*

Whites. Vomits of Ipecacuanha. The Rhubarb Bolus with Calomel. Laxative Mercurial Pills. Chalybeats. Styptic Powder. Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol. The Simple and Compound Lime-water. Decoction of the Woods. Styptic

Electuary of the Bark. Strengthening Pills. Balſamic Potion. Tincture of Cantharides. Antiphthiſic Tincture. Anodyne Balſam outwardly applied. Strengthening Fomentation injected.

Worms to deſtroy. See *Anthelmintics.*

TABULA POSOLOGICA.

RAd. jalapp. ad ſcrup. ii.
Rad. ipecacuanhæ, ad ſcrup. ii.
Rad. rhabarbari, ad ſcrup. ii.
Rad. valerian. ſilv. ad drach. ſs. bis terve in die.
Sem. ſinapi integr. ad cochl. i. bis in die.
Camphora, ad ſcrup. i.
Olibanum, ad ſcrup. i. bis in die.
Manna, ad unc. ii.
Sapo albus, ad unc. i. in die.
Caſtoreum, ad drach. ſs.
Moſchus, ad gr. xv.
Stanni pulv. ad drach. ii. bis in die.
Æthiops mineral. ad drach. i. bis in die.
Aqua bened. comp. unc. iv. ter quaterve in die.
Antimon. præp. ad drach. ſs. bis in die.
Balſ. ſulphuris, ad gutt. x.
Cerviſiæ medicatæ variæ, ad lib. ſs. bis in die.
Chalybs ſaccharat. cochl. parv. ſeu drach. i.
Cinnabaris antimon. ad drach. ſs. bis in die.
Confectio roborans. (pro diaſcordio) Unc. ſs. continet opii gr. i.
Decoct. album, ad lib. ii. in die.
Decoct. antihectic. unc. iv. bis terve in die.
Decoct. aſtringens, unc. iv. ter quaterve in die.
Decoct. bardanæ, ad lib. i. in die.
Decoct. Campechenſe, ad unc. iv. ter quaterve in die.
Decoct. diuretic. unc. iv. ter quaterve in die.
Decoct. lignorum, ad lib. ii. in die.

Decoct nitrosum, unc. iv. ter in die.
Decoct. senekæ, ad unc. ii. ter quaterve in die.
Decoct. sepentar. co. cochl. ii. ter quaterve in die.
Decoct. vulnerar. ad lib. i. in die.
Elect. antidysenteric. moles jugland. semel aut bis die.
Elect. balsamic. moles juglandis bis in die.
Elect. cephalicum, moles jugland. ter quaterve in die.
Elect. hæmorrhoidale, ad unc. ss.
Elect. ad nephritic ad drach. i. semel aut bis die.
Elect. Peruvian. robor. moles jugland. bis terve in die.
Elect. Peruvian. stypt. moles jugland. ter. in die.
Elect. sistens, moles jugland. ter quaterve in die.
Elix. proprietat. utrumque, cochl. parv. semel aut bis in die.
Elix. salutis, ad cochl. iv.
Elix. stomachic. ad cochl. i.
Elix. vitrioli, ad gutt. xxx. bis in die.
Emulsf. camphorat. cochl. i. tertiâ aut quartâ quaque horâ.
Expressio millepedar. ad unc. ii. bis in die.
Infus. amarum, ad unc. iii. bis in die.
Infus. antiscorbut. } unc. iv. bis in die.
Infus. cephalic. }
Infus. lini, } ad lib. i. in die.
Infus. pectorale, }
Julap. ammoniac. ad cochl. ii. bis in die.
Julap. antihysteric. } ad cochl. ii. ter in die.
Julap. cardiac. }
Julap. diaphoret. utrumque, ad cochl. ii. quoque bihorio.
Julap. diuret. ad cochl. ii. ter in die.
Julap. fœtidum, cochl. i. ter quaterve in die.
Julap. hydragog. cochl. ii. quoque bihorio.

Julap.

Julap. moſchat. cochl. i. ter quaterve in die.
Julap. ſalinum, cochl. i. quâque horâ.
Julap. ſcillit. ad cochl. ii. bis in die.
Julap. ſiſtens, cochl. ii. ter quaterve in die.
Lac ferratum, ad unc. iv. bis in die.
Laudanum liqu. gutt. xxv. continent opii gr. i.
Lac ammoniacum, cochl. ii. bis in die.
Magneſia alba, ad drach. ii.
Mercurius ſaccharat. ad ſcrup. i.
Ol. ſtill cornu cervi, ad gutt. x.
Ol. ſtill. juniperi, ad gutt. xx.
Ol. ſtill. terebinthinæ, ad gutt. xl. bis in die.
Oxymel pectoral. ad cochl. ii. bis terve in die.
Pil. Æthiopic. ad ſcrup. i.
Pil. ex allio, ad drach. ſs. bis in die.
Pil. aloëticæ, ad drach. ſs.
Pil. chalybeatæ, ad ſcrup. i. bis in die.
Pil. cocciæ, ad ſcrup. ii.
Pil. ecphract. chalybeat. ad drach. ſs.
Pil. ecphract. purg. ad ſcrup. ii.
Pil. gummoſæ, ad ſcrup. i. bis in die.
Pil. Mercurial, lax. ad drach. ſs. alternis diebus.
Pil. pacificæ, gr. viii. continent opii gr. i.
Pil. pectoral. ad ſcrup. i. bis in die.
Pil. piceæ, ad drach. ſs. bis in die.
Pil. roborant. ad drach. ſs. bis in die.
Pil. ſcillitic. ad gr. xv. bis in die.
Pil. ſtomachicæ, ad drach. ſs.
Potio balſamica, ad cochl. ii. bis in die.
Pulv. antilyſſus, ad drach. i. ſs.
Pulv. contrayerv. comp. ad drach. ſs.
Pulv. Cornachini ad ſcrup. ii.
Pulv. diaromat. ad ſcrup. i.
Pulv. ſtypticus, ad ſcrup. i. bis terve in die.
Pulv. teſtaceus cerat. ad drach. i. bis in die.
Pulv. vermifug. ad drach. ſs. bis in die.

Pilv. vermifug. purg. ad drach. ſs.
Sal Jovis, ad gr. x.
Sal mirab. Glauberi, ad unc. i.
Sal polychreſt. ad unc. ſs.
Spir. lavendulæ comp. ad gutt. xxx. bis terve in die.
Spir. nitri dulc. ad drach. i.
Spir. ſalis dulc. ad drach. i.
Spir. ſuccini, ad drach. ſs.
Spir. vitrioli dulc. ad drach. i.
Succi antiſcorbut. ad unc. iv. bis in dic.
Syr. papav. alb. ad unc. i.
Tartarus emet. ad gr. vii.
Theriaca, drach. ii. ſs. continent opii gr. i.
Tinct. antimonii, ad gutt. xl. bis in die.
Tinct. antiphthiſica, ad gutt. xxx. bis in die.
Tinct. cantharid. ad gutt. xxx. bis in die.
Tinct. caſtorei, ad gutt. xl. bis terve in die.
Tinct. cort. peruv. ad cochl. ii. bis in die.
Tinct. croci, ad gutt. xl. bis terve in die.
Tinct. fuliginis, ad gutt. xxx. bis terve in die.
Tinct. hellebori nigr. ad cochl. i.
Tinct. ipecacuanhæ, ad unc. i. ſs.
Tinct. Martis, ad gutt. xl. bis in die.
Tinct. menthæ, cochl. i. ſæpe.
Tict. myrrhæ, ad gutt. xl. bis in die.
Tinct. rhei amara, ad cochl. ii.
Tinct. roſar. ad unc. iv. bis terve in die.
Tinct. ſacra, ad cochl. ii.
Turpeth, mineral. ad gr. vii.
Vitrum antim. cerat. ad gr. x.

INDEX REMEDIORUM.

AQUA	Alexeteria	Page 1
	Antihyſterica	2
	Aromatica	*ibid.*
	Benedicta compoſita	3
	Epidemia	*ibid.*
	Ophthalmica	4
	Picea	5
	Raphani compoſita	6
Balſamum	Anodynum	7
	Piceum	8
	Traumaticum.	*ibid.*
Bolus	Alexeterius	9
	è Caſtoreo	10
	Diaphoreticus	11
	Diureticus	*ibid.*
	Guajacinus	12
	Jalappæ cum Mercurio	13
	Mercurialis	14
	Pectoralis	*ibid.*
	Rhei cum Mercurio	15
	Theriacalis.	16
Cataplaſma	Emolliens	17
	Suppurans	*ibid.*
	Theriacale	*ibid.*
	Camphoratum	18
Cerviſa	Aperiens	*ibid.*
	Cephalica	19
	Diuretica	*ibid.*
	ad Scorbuticos.	20
Collyrium	Album	21

Collyrium Aluminoſum 21
Confectio Roborans *ibid.*
Decoctum Album 22
Antihecticum 23
Aſtringens *ibid.*
Bardanæ 24
Campechenſe *ibid.*
Commune 25
Diureticum *ibid.*
Hordei 26
Serpentariæ compoſitum *ibid.*
Tamarindorum cum Senna 27
Vulnerarium 28
Electuarium Antidyſentericum *ibid.*
cum Rheo 29
Balſamicum 30
Cephalicum *ibid.*
Hæmorrhoidale 31
Lenitivum *ibid.*
ad Nephriticos 32
Peruvianum Febrifugum 33
Roborans *ibid.*
Siſtens 34
Elixir Salutis *ibid.*
Stomachicum 35
Vitrioli *ibid.*
Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum 36
Calidum *ibid.*
Cereum 37
Commune 38
Defenſivum *ibid.*
Epiſpaſticum 39
Gummoſum *ibid.*
Mercuriale 40
Saponaceum *ibid.*
Stomachicum *ibid.*

Emplaſtrum

Emplaſtrum Suppurans 41
Emulſio Communis 42
Arabica *ibid.*
Enema de Amylo 42
Anodynum 43
Anticolicum 44
Aſtringens *ibid.*
Balſamicum 45
Domeſticum *ibid.*
Emolliens 46
Fœtidum *ibid.*
Purgans 47
Terebinthinatum *ibid.*
Expreſſio Millepedarum 48
Fotus Anodynus 49
Aromaticus *ibid.*
Emolliens 50
Roborans *ibid.*
Gargariſma Aſtringens 51
Commune *ibid.*
Emolliens 52
Hauſtus Diaphoreticus *ibid.*
Salinus 53
Infuſum Antiſcorbutium *ibid.*
Cephalicum 54
Lini *ibid.*
Pectorale 55
Balſamica *ibid.*
Injectio Mercurialis 56
Julapium Ammoniacum *ibid.*
Antihyſtericum 57
Cardiacum 58
Diaphoreticum *ibid.*
Acidum 59
Diureticum 60
Fœtidum *ibid.*

Julapium Hydragocum 61
Moſchatum *ibid.*
Salinum 62
Scilliticum *ibid.*
Siſtens 63
Lac Ammoniacum 64
Ferratum *ibid.*
Laudanum Liquidum 65
Linimentum Anodynum *ibid.*
Hæmorrhoidale 66
Lohoch Balſamicum *ibid.*
Commune 67
Pectorale *ibid.*
Pilulæ ex Allio 68
Aloëticæ *ibid.*
Chalybeatæ 69
Ecphracticæ Chalybeatæ 70
Purgantes *ibid.*
Gummoſæ 71
Mercuriales Laxantes *ibid.*
Pacificæ 72
Pectorales *ibid.*
Piceæ 73
Scilliticæ *ibid.*
Stomachicæ 74
Potio Balſamica 75
Lithontriptica *ibid.*
Pulvis Contrayervæ Compoſitus 76
Diaromaton *ibid.*
Teſtaceus Ceratus *ibid.*
Teſtaceus Compoſitus *ibid.*
Vermifugus 77
Purgans *ibid*
Serum Acetoſum *ibid.*
Epidemium *ibid.*
Spiritus Lavendulæ Compoſitus 78

Spiritus Salinus Aromaticus 78
Suppoſitoria *ibid.*
Syrupus de Althea 79
Teſtæ Ovorum Preparatæ *ibid.*
Theriaca *ibid.*
Tinctura Cantharidum 80
Sacra *ibid.*
Trochiſci Albi *ibid.*
Unguentum Emolliens 81
Mercuriale *ibid.*
Nervinum *ibid.*
Piceum *ibid.*
Sulphureum 82
Tutiæ *ibid.*
Camphoratum *ibid.*

F I N I S.

BOOKS printed for and sold by W. INNYS and J. RICHARDSON, in *Pater-noſter Row.*

1. DR. *Boerhaave*'s Academical Lectures on the Theory of Phyſic. Being a genuine Tranſlation of his Inſtitutes and Explanatory Comment, collated and adjuſted to each other, as they were dictated to his Students at the Univerſity of *Leyden*. In 6 Volumes, 8vo.

2. Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Aphoriſms, concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diſeaſes. With uſeful Obſervations and Explanations, 8vo.

3. Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Materia Medica: or, a Series of Preſcriptions adapted to the Sections of his Practical Aphoriſms concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diſeaſes, 8vo and 12mo.

4. Pharmacopœia Extemporanea: or, a Body of Medicines, containing a Thouſand ſelect Preſcripts, anſwering moſt Intentions of Cure; to which are added, Uſeful Scholia, a Catalogue of Remedies, and copious Index, for the uſe of young Phyſicians. By *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. the 5th Edit. 8vo.

5. Pharmacopœia Domeſtica: or, the Family Diſpenſatory, with Remarks on the Compoſitions, and Explanations of their Virtues. By *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. 8vo. Price bound *3 s. 6 d.*

6. Pharmacopœia Bateana, in Libros duos digeſta: primo Compoſitiones Galenicæ, altero proceſſus Chymici, ordine Alphabetico exarantur; atque Catalogis & Indicibus accommodantur curâ & operâ *Thomæ Fuller*, M. D. 12mo.

7. Pharmacopœia Bateana: or, *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory. Containing his choice and ſelect Recipes, their Names, Compoſitions, Preparations, Virtues, Uſes, and Doſes, as they are applicable to the whole Practice of Phyſic and Surgery. By *William Salmon*, M. D. the 5th Edit. 8vo.